Beaver Radical

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. S. RUTAN. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873. NUMBER 12

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (payable in advance,).....$2,00
SIX MONTHS, " " " 1,00
THREE " " " 50
SINGLE COPIES 05

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription at the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon.

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Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadelphia, March 10, 1873.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting to you the following very satisfactory statement of the business of your Railways and Canals for the past year:

The earnings of your Railways and Branches, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, were:

From Passengers.....	$4,022,012 80
" Emigrant Pass'g'rs	240,005 08
" Mails.....	154,914 78
" Express Matter.....	449,627 05
" General Freights..	16,856,891 31
" Miscellan's Sources.	289,073 75
	$22,012,525 27

EXPENSES.

For Conducting Trans'n	$4,964,932 75
" Motive Power.....	3,826,946 40
" Maintenance of Cars	1,305,899 83
" Maintenance of Road	3,337,724 69
" General Expenses...	329,169 42
	$13,764,673 09
Leaving Net Earnings in 1872.....	$8,247,852 18
Total Earnings of these works in 1871 were.....	$18,719,836 85
And for 1872.....	22,012,525 27
Showing an increase in 1872 of.....	$3,292,688 42

Of the above earnings, there was received from the 358 miles of Main Line:

In 1872.....	$20,010,518 80
In 1871.....	17,338,824 28
Increase from the Main Line.....	$2,671,994 52
And from the Branch Lines:	
In 1872—426 miles in length.....	$2,001,706 47
In 1871—375 miles in length.....	1,381,012 57
Increase.....	$620,693 90
The earnings of the Branch Lines operated by your Company in 1872, as already stated, were.....	$2,001,706 47
The expenses of operating them including Rents of Leased Branches, were.....	1,994,121 84
Showing a net direct profit in operating these lines of.....	7,584 63

The sources of revenue in 1872, compared with those of 1871, show an increase in every item as follows:

Cabin Passengers.....	$202 748 44
Emigrant Passengers.....	83 612 96
General Freights.....	2,804,586 90
Mails.....	7,021 66
Express Matter.....	87,277 45
Miscellaneous.....	7,441 01
Total.....	$3,292,688 42

The whole number of passengers carried in 1871 was 4,699,985, and in 1872, 5,250,393, an increase of 550,408, or nearly 11 7-100 per cent.

The average distance travelled by each passenger was 33 11-100 miles, being 58-100 more than in 1871.

The number of tons of freight moved, (including 614,757, tons of fuel and other materials for the Company's use) was 8,459,735, tons, embracing 3,669,071 tons of coal. It was last year 7,100,294, tons, showing an increase of 1,359,241 tons, or over 19 3-10 per cent.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon freights—during the year was 1 1961 10000 cents, against 1 3887-10000 cents last year, and per passenger 2 45 100 cents per mile, against 2 53 100 last year, or an average increase in the rate of freight charges in 1872 above those of 1871 of 1 2276 10000, or a little over a quarter of a mill per ton per mile; and in passenger charges a decrease of 81-10 of a mill per passenger per mile.

The average cost of moving freight was 0 819-1000 cents per ton per mile, and for passengers 1 837-1000 cents per passenger per mile.

The actual cost of operating your railway, including branch lines, in 1872 was 62 7-100 per cent. of its receipts: excluding taxes, it was 58 92-100 per cent.

For more detailed statements of the receipts and expenses of your Main Line, the shareholders are referred to the full and satisfactory reports of the General Manager and Controller.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1872, were:

From Passengers.....	$647,274 06
" Freights.....	3,177,548 93
" Express Matter.....	44,917 87
" Mails.....	27,573 20
" Miscellan's sources.	93,438 79
Total (nearly $13,822 per mile of road).....	$3,980,752 87

The operating expenses during the same period were:

For Conducting Transportation.....	$341,226 21
For Motive Power.....	975,758 48
" Maintenance of Cars..	238,079 15
" Maintenance of Way..	1,193,943 07
	$2,288,015 91
Showing a balance to the credit of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad of..	$692,736 96

The number of tons of freight moved upon this line during the year was 2,028,568 tons, against 1,828,491 in 1871, 1,614,287 in 1870 and 1,302,041 in 1869, showing a steady annual increase of traffic.

The average charge made per mile on freight was 1 190 1000 cents per ton per mile, and the actual cost of its movement 0 941-1000 of a cent per ton per mile, leaving a margin of profit of only one-quarter of a cent per ton per mile.

The increased tonnage in 1872 over 1871 was 200,077 tons, and the increase in revenue from freights was $377,190 61-100, and from passengers, $61,298 53-100. The total increase of revenues for the year being $438,489 14-100; but the expenses, chiefly owing to the destruction of the Linden bridge by fire and the unusually large amount of iron required to keep the track in good condition, has more than absorbed this increase.

The net earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad have disappointed the expectations of its friends and projectors; not in the extent of its tonnage since the modification of the lease, but in the rates of freight that it has been able to command for what it carried. This line being longer from the commercial centres of the east to all important points of the west than its competitors, and traversing a sparsely populated country, with gradients unfavorable for cheap transportation, the cost of conducting its passenger business has usually exceeded the income from this branch of revenue. This year it shows a loss of $37,933 73.

In working this railway it early became apparent that the continuence of the old lease which exacted thirty per cent. of the receipts without regard to the rates of freight that could be procured, must result in the adoption of charges by the lessee that would render any participation in the lake trade at Erie, or through traffic from west of the mountains, impossible. For such business the New York and Erie Railroad Company, the chief competitor of this line charged rates that yielded it little or no profit, and the Lessee consequently had no other resort but to meet this competition, or abandon the through traffic, and rely upon the local business of the line for its support, at rates of freight which would leave a sufficient margin for profit on its transportation, to meet the terms of the leases.

Before adopting the policy here indicated, which appeared to be opposed to the interest and expectations of the public, the question of a modification of the lease, to meet the difficulty thus developed by the character of the traffic of the line, was brought before the shareholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, who, with great unanimity, confirmed the alterations proposed. Under the modified terms, the Lessee agreed to work the line at cost, giving to the shareholders whatever profit the enterprise might develop.

This change in the lease has permitted the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to develop the resources of the country traversed, meet the interest upon its bonded indebtedness, and preserve the property to the shareholders, that they may be able to reap from their investment whatever advantage the future has in store for them, from an increase in the population and wealth of the country traversed, or that may become tributary to the line.

Before the lease was entered into, the shares of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company had only a nominal value, being freely offered at five per cent. of par. They are now marketable at over fifty per cent. (an increase of a thousand per cent.,) clearly demonstrating that the lease has not had, as represented, a depressing influence upon the stock of the Company.

The lease of this line was only offered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company after it had been declined by the officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and after all other means for raising the funds required to complete the work—that did not involve the sacrifice of the stock of the Company—had failed.

The failure of this enterprise to become at once profitable, is due first, to its having been started with insufficient capital; second, that it was located without reference to the capabilities of the country it was to traverse, to yield a sufficint traffic for its support. Instead of crossing the valuable coal deposits of the Allegheny Mountains it passed north of them, and in doing so avoided also the still more important oil deposits of northwestern Pennsylvania—the existence of which was then unknown—being influenced in the adoption of the present route by two insignificant local subscriptions; thirdly, by commencing and continuing the work of construction at both ends, when the means of the Company were insufficient for the execution of any considerable portion of either end—a policy which has ruined many other extended enterprises, and by the temporary adoption of which by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the early success of that enterprise was jeopardized; fourthly, from its financial sacrifices incurred to secure an early opening of the road, through which mainly its cost with a single track has amounted to $75, 744,00 per mile; while that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a double track throughout, and a third track for a portion of the distance, traversing a vastly more rugged country, was but $71,992,00.

In strong contrast with this policy, it may be stated that all financial sacrifices made during the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as the interests that had been paid to the shareholders and others until the railway was finished to Pittsburgh, were charged directly to the expense account, until returned from the net revenues of the railway, instead of, as in the Philadelphia and Erie, and many other cases, having been charged to the cost of construction.

The only way, it is believed, by which the stock of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company can be made profitable, is the employment of more capital to open up the resources of the country naturally tributary to it; this is now being done, and it is hoped will finally enable it to earn dividends to its shareholders.

The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, excluding those of the Belvidere, Delaware Railroad and Flemington Branch were, in 1872:

From Passengers.....	$4,573,312 52
" Freights.....	3,263,293 58
" Express Matter.....	236,554 96
" Mails.....	43,485 00
" Miscellaneous sources.....	144,580 47
	$8,266,226 80

EXPENSES.

For Conducting Transportation.....	$2,755,690 75
For Motive Power.....	1,595,096 62
" Maintenance of cars..	379,637 17
" Maintenance of road.	1,224,007 03
" General Expenses....	50,735 21
	$6,005,166 78
Leaving Net Earnings in 1873.....	$2,261,060 02

The earnings of the Belvidere, Delaware Railroad, sixty-eight miles in length, and Flemington branch of twelve miles, were in 1872:

From Passengeas.....	$154,479 83
" Mails.....	4,319 26
" Express Matter.....	3,737 31
" General Frieghts.....	499,499 33
" Miscellaneous sources.....	2,357 45
	$664,393 18

EXPENSES.

For Conducting Transportation.....	$125,906 60
For Motive Power.....	146,434 90
For Maintenance of Cars...	44,840 09
For maintenance of Road...	198,349 89
	515,531 48
Showing a balance to credit of Belvidere Railroad for 1872 of.....	$148,861 70

The earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1872 were:

From tolls.....	$938,832 06
" Steam Towing.....	567,053 99
" Miscellaneous.....	18,719 19
	$1,524,605 24

EXPENSES.

For maintenance of Canal	$278,930 52
For Canal Operation, including drawbacks of $109 448 80	293,388 27
For Steam Towing accounts	443,718 70
	1,016,037 49
Leaving Net Earnings in 1872.....	$508,667 75
After deducting drawbacks allowed to shippers in 1872, and also in 1871, the actual revenues from the Deleware and Raritan Canal, were in 1872.....	$1,415,150 44
And they were in 1871.....	1,280,736 84
Showing an increase of.....	134,4119 66

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Trenton and the United Railroads of New Jersey, Belvidere, Delaware Railroad, and Flemington Branch, and Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1872 were;

From United Railroads of New Jersey &c.....	$8,266,226 80
From Belvidere, Delaware Railroad, and Flemington Branch.....	664,393 18
From Deleware and Raritan Canal....	1,524'605 24
	$10,455,225 22

EXPENSES.

For United Railroads of New Jersey.....	$6,005,166 78	
For Belvidere, Delaware Railroad, and Flemington Branch, including net earnings (146,861 70,).....	664,393 18	
For Canal.....	1,016,037 49	
		7,685,597 45
Total Net Earnings of Railroad and Canal in 1872.....		$2,769,627 77
The Gross Receipts from these works in 1871 were.....		8,959,157 06
And those for 1872.....		9,962,461 96
An increase of.....		$1,003,304 90
The amount required to pay interest on Bonds and Dividends to the shareholders of the United New Jersey Railroads and Canal, under the lease, is.....		$3,292,987 34
To which add the interest of seven per cent. upon the average estimated amount of additional capital employed in conducting the business of the Road, "$1,740,890 93," six months.....	60,931 14	
Add interest on loss in operating road in 1872, "$930,288 23," one year, seven per cent.....	65,116 67	
Total.....	$3,419,035 15	
From this deduct the amount contributed to the Sinking Fund from the earnings of the Railways in 1872.....	$113 920 09	
Amount of debt of Leased Companies discharged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1872.....	140,598 12	
Amount received from investments.....	171,639 92	
		425,118 04
Balance.....		$2,903,917 11
From which deduct net earnings of Railways and Canals.....		2,769,627 77
Leaving the deficit in 1872.....		234,289 34
Add deficit that had occurred up to January 1, 1872.....		960,238 23
The total deficit up to Jan. 1, 1873, was $1,156,527 57		

In considering this statement it will be recollected that no charge has been made against the business of the New Jersey Railroad for the use of the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad company engaged in the through traffic over those railroads, or for any part of the general expense account incurred for the management of the whole of the works of your Company, which should be distributed in due proportion among its own and leased lines.

On the completion of the extensive improvements commenced at and near Jersey city, and the construction of the additional tracks contemplated along the line, it is believed that the cost of moving and handling freights and passengers will be so materially reduced that we shall be able not only to meet the terms of the lease from the profits of the works, but to gradually extinguish the large deficit that has accumulated. Without the additional facilities already provided, the increase of the business of the past year could not have been disposed of at all; and the proper working of the line is still greatly embarrassed for want of the additional facilities which are now being provided.

As large, however, as this deficit now amounts to, it is never returned from the profits of these works—its creation was fully justified by the absolute necessity of the time for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing traffic of our line from the west, destined to New York and the east, the small profits upon the transportation of which were not considered by the lessors of these railways and canals of sufficient importance to induce them to incur the heavy terminal expenditures required for its prompt and economical delivery.

The number of passengers carried over the United Railroads of New Jersey in 1872, was 7,580,795, and the average distance travelled by each passenger was 21 39 100 miles.

The number of tons of freight moved was 3,536,304 tons, including 55,732 tons of bituminous coal for shipment at South Amboy and 78,027 tons of material transported for the Company's use.

The average charge per net ton per mile, upon freights during the year, was 2 55 100 cents, and per passenger 2 52 100 cents per mile.

The actual cost of operating the Philadelphia and Trenton and the United Railroads of New Jersey, in 1872, was 72 64-100 per cent. of its receipts, which high rates is mostly due to the want of facilities at the termini of the road for handling economically the large traffic of the line.

The number of tons of freight moved on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and Flemington Branch, was 914,883 tons, of which 842,749 tons was anthracite coal.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon the freight carried over these lines in 1872, was 1 11-100 cents, and the cost of moving it was but 0 819 1000 cents per ton per mile, reflecting much credit upon the General Superintendent, F. W. Jackson, Esq., and the Superintendent in immediate charge, Mr. John A. Anderson, for the efficient and economical management of the line.

As the accounts of the business of these railways have not heretofore been entered in the form and the detail with which those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been kept we have no reliable data for comparing the results of the business of 1872 with those of previous years.

The Lease of the New Jersey improvements, between Philadelphia and New York, includes, also, the Delaware and Raritan Canal—the water line between those cities. This work is under the charge of General I. J. Wistar, as General Superintendent, in place of John G. Stevens, Esq., elected General President of the several Companies in New Jersey whose lines you have leased. This canal, though its coal tonnage fell off materially in 1872, has yielded, however, an increase in its net profit over the previous year of over $134,000.

With the lease of the New Jersey Railroads and Canals this Company also received property represented by shares in and bonds of Branch Railroads, Street Railroads, Turnpikes, Bridges and Ferries over the Delaware and Hudson rivers, amounting at par to $5,714,444 25, valued at the time of their delivery at $4,065,225 45, and believed to be now worth about that sum. These securities yielded in 1872 a net revenue of $171,629 92 but they cannot be sold without injury to the general interest of the Company. This leaves the means necessary to make the improvements so urgently demanded for the accommodation of these railways at Philadelphia, Jersey City and along the line, to be obtained from other sources. These improvements, consisting of additional tracks for passing trains, sidings at the termini, shops, engine houses, passenger stations, warehouses, wharves and stock-yards, the construction of which could not be longer delayed, have been commenced and will be prosecuted with vigor. Their completion will require a heavy outlay which, if it had been incurred some years since, would at this time have added materially to the revenues of the Company, and to a greater extent have diminished the expenses of managing its business.

The live stock traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company destined to Jersey City, New York and points in the East, for want of facilities for its accommodation at Jersey City, has for many years been forced to leave the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg, 106 miles west of Philadelphia, and reach New York over the east Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroads, thus losing the profit of its transportation for about 200 miles out of 450 miles between Pittsburgh and New York.

The New Jersey Central Railroad Company, in consequence, it is supposed, of the crowded condition of its line, has recently demanded specific rates for the transportation of live stock over its railway, instead of its share of the rates obtainable in competition with other routes, as heretofore. To meet this movement and restore this traffic to its natural channel, this Company is under the necessity of at once incurring a heavy expenditure which ought to have been made some years since by the New Jersey Companies.

The estimated expenditure for all these works during 1872, 1873 and 1874, including the rebuilding of the Trenton and Brunswick bridges with iron, has been estimated at $5,250,000. To meet this sum the Joint Railroad Company of New Jersey have delivered to us of their General Mortgage Bonds $3,000,000, the interest upon which will have to be added to the annual payments to be made under the lease.

The revenue of all the lines operated by your Company in 1872, between Pittsburgh and Jersey City, and the amounts paid for their working expenses, interest on debts and dividends to shareholders, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From the Pennsylvania Railroad and Branches.....	$22,012,525 27
" Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.....	3,980,752 87
" United Railroads of New Jersey.....	8,266,226 80
" Belvidere Delaware Railroad, including the Flemington Branch.....	664,393 18
" Delaware & Raritan Canal	1,524,605 24
" Dividends on stock in Pennsylvania Company, from April 1 to October 1, 1872.....	240,000 00
Total.....	$36,688,503 36

EXPENSES.

Of the Penn'a Railroad and Branches...	$13,764,673 09	
Of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, including net earnge.....	3,980,762 87	
Of the United Railroads of New Jersey	6,005,166 78	
Of the Belvidere Delaware Rrilroad, and the Flemington Branch, including net earnings.....	664,393 18	
Of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.....	1,016 037 49	
		$25,421,023 41
Net profits for the year upon all the lines operated by the Company....		$11,257,479 95
From which deduct dividends declared in May and November, (each 5 per cent.) with the taxes paid thereon.....	$4,711,497 50	
Interest paid by the Company, after deducting interest and dividends received...	434,145. 95	
Paid for the lease of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad.....	135,056 34	
Annual payment to the State of Pennsylvania on account of interest and principle due upon the purchase of the works between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.....	460,000 00	
Dividends and interest paid on account of the United Railroads and Canals of New Jersey in 1872 ($3,292,987 34,) after deducting interest received from investments transferred with the lease, ($171,629 92,) showing an outlay in operating them under the lease, in excess of their net receipts of $224,289 34	$3,121,357 12	
		$8,862,056 71
Balance.....		$2,395,422 24

This balance represents the net results of the operations of your several lines of railway in Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the year 1872, and they are thus stated, that you may fully understand the value of your property, nothing having been entered to the expense account except the regular transportation charges against the business of the Company. In former years, the expense account was increased annually by considerable payment that might have been charged to construction account, which, had they been divided as profits, would to that extent have increased the present indebtedness of the Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has also a large amount of property that is at present practically unproductive, such as a controlling interest in 23,194 acres of Anthracite coal lands, stock in the Pennsylvania Canal, and in Railroads, the profits of which in a short time will add largely to its net revenues, but which at present are small, and have been devoted to their improvement.

It will be seen from the preceding statement, that the surplus net profits of the Company in 1872, without including those from the sources alluded to, were sufficient to have paid a dividend at ten per cent, upon an additional capital stock of nearly $24,000,000, and there is every reason to believe from the daily indications of the future business of the Company, that without further outlays the profits of 1873 would be equally satisfactory. But as it is the duty as well as the interest of the Company to meet the legitimate demands of the public for increased transportation facilities, the means necessary for that object must be provided. The amount required in 1873 for additional tracks, equipment, shops, wharves, depots, &c., &c., to meet the demands from the increasing tonnage of the Company and its existing obligations is estimated at $22,000,000.

The increase of the tonnage of 1871 over 1870 was 22 1 3 per cent. and in 1872 over 1871 was 19 3-10 per cent. upon this increased amount. This rate could have been further increased by the possession of additional rolling stock and [illegible] nal facilities.

The amount of rolling stock, &c., added in 1872, though deemed ample to meet the wants of the public, proved inadequate to that object. A further increase of equipment involves also large extensions of third track, sidings, warehouses, and all other facilities that a railroad requires, the business of which is already crowding all of its departments. To raise the means desired to provide for this anticipated increase of traffic, your Directors have concluded that inasmuch as the surplus profits of the year were largely in excess of the amount required to pay the usual dividend on its existing capital, the most acceptable mode of raising the sum would be by a distribution of an additional number of shares to the extent of 33⅓ per cent. of their present holdings, ratably among all of the Stockholders whose names may stand upon the books of the Company on the first day of April next, one half to be paid in between the 1st and 24th of May, and the remainder (50 per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in instalments not exceeding 25 per cent. at any one time.

The increase of the tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad was chiefly due to the local traffic of the line. This increase of traffic, not however in so great a ratio, will it is believed continue for some years to come.

To meet these annual requirements for additional funds, the Directors have thought it best to adopt a revised financial plan, and with that view they have procured an Act of the Legislature authorizing an increase of the Capital Stock of the Company one hundred per cent. with the privilege of raising by bonds, to be secured by mortgage, an equal amount. A certified copy of said act is submitted to you with this report for your action.

An application for an Act to increase the Capital of the Company, and its mortgage indebtedness in 1869, elicited such strong objections in consequence of its apparent magnitude, from those who could not appreciate the extent and rapidity with which the traffic of the Company would increase, that it was thought expedient to cut down the amount asked for to $35,000,000, an amount which has already proved to be wholly inadequate to the requirements of the Company. It has therefore been thought advisable to discontinue the sale of the present general mortgage bonds at the sum of $30,000,000, and provide by an additional general mortgage an amount sufficient to meet the future necessities of the Company.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

LECTURE BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

A Home Picture for Husbands and Wives.

On Monday evening, March 3d, at the Academy of Music, one of the largest audiences of the Star Course greeted Petroleum V. Nasby, to hear his lecture, a new one, on "Hannah Jane."

Prior to the lecture the usual concert was given by Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard, accompanied by Mr. Frank Gilder as pianist. Petroleum V. Nasby, (Mr. Locke, of the Toledo *Blade*) then appeared and discoursed as follows:

Hannah Jane was at one time a lady of 17 years. This is not remarkable, for I knew one who remained at 17 three years, seven years at 20, and three years at 24, and she remained at the latter age until a widower desired to have a wife of mature age. She then sprang with great rapidity to the mature age desired. The adage, "Time waits for no man," is a mistake; it should be time and tide wait for no wo-man, which is an entirely different thing. [Laughter.]

I am no admirer of female beauty. I have admired different things, but Hannah Jane was a remarkable creature; she had the form of a Venus, the suppleness of the most thrilling description. Petroleum said that she was one for whom one might endure—might endure—endure even a mother-in-law. But the smile of a pretty girl is nothing if she is in the arms of another fellow. The proof of Hannah Jane's beauty was that all the men adored her, and all the other girls hated her. The latter could not see what the attraction was, but she was, after all, the matrimonial salvation of all the girls in the neighborhood. She lighted the fires of love in all the young men's hearts, and not getting Hannah Jane, they consented to take somebody else.

J. Pendleton Smith was a party in love with Hannah Jane, and when she rejected him he did not hang himself—not a bit of it! He made love to all the other girls, until he met a woman who had been 27 for thirty years, and the woman boasted after marriage that the artful creature had attempted to get her husband, but she thanked God that he wanted something besides a pretty face, and it was altogether likely that he got it. It was not necessary for Hannah Jane to have any education—her beauty would get a husband, that was all that was needed. A girl with a husband is settled, and the most of them are most effectually settled. She spelled kiss with one *s*, and dear with a double *e* without any *a*. She preferred the *Independent* in its old form, and had a great affection for papers the size of the *Public Ledger*, though she read neither, but her lover, Abner Merriweather, cared nothing for this He had nothing to support *one* on, but he attempted to support two on the same thing. Her mouth, teeth, eyes, and hair were put in opposition to all things alleged against her. But he said, "What will support one, will support two." Horrible falacy! As well might me say that two pounds of beefsteak can be bought for the price of one. Good health is necessary to love, and good health has a good appetite, as most of us find out. [Laughter.] Marriages were good things, except in the case of George Francis Train and Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and anything that produced such plagues should be frowned down with the greatest severity. [Laughter)

Hannah Jane and Merriweather were in love. They had the usual wedding; the usual wedding gifts were given. As they couldn't be expected to drink wine for some time, wine glasses were plenty; as they could not live in good style silver ware was in the ascendant. [Laughter.] But Hannah Jane was armed for the struggle of life, and she traded the whole lot off for a kitchen stove and a sewing machine, and was happy; and she did not buy any second-hand article, either. The only second-hand article I ever saw worth buying was a young widow with plenty of money, who did not grieve too much. [Laughter.] Merriweather was in the hair-oil age. He was addicted to the use of the tooth brush, but he was a greater imitator of Beethoven, with hair down his back; if he had had a chance he would have been a Tilton, but heaven was merciful and refused to give the country two Tiltons, so his genius was turned in another direction. [Laughter.]

Hannah Jane had faith that her husband would be a great man, and for this time was needed; so she devoted her soul, body, spirit, and strength that he might read law. She prepared her breakfast and called him affectionately. Sometimes he would compliment her, and kissing her condescendingly he went to the office and spent the day in smoking the long pipe and playing games of chance with those, like himself, who were waiting for business. [Laughter.] Hannah Jane was too busy to be exhausted, and only thought to save her husband from care and annoyance.

She knew the practice of a young lawyer could not be profitable at once, so she made shirts, and managed to furnish her husband with cigars and also to provide for the table. Business at last came. Lodges are bad; clubs are worse—but business swallows up more than either or both. He became so busy that he remained out most of the night, and when he came home she would pity him that business exhausted him so much. His eyes became heavy and his feet tangled with each other, and any one else except a woman of this kind would have attributed it to some other cause. Law may exhaust the head, but it never does the legs. She brought him with her arm about his neck to leave business and rest or it would kill him. At last he was brought home in a complete state of exhaustion by a friend who was not so much exhausted, though it was a question for a year as to which brought the other home. He explained the next day that it must have been an attack of vertigo. [Laughter.]

The joke about "truly rural" and "tooral looral" was given, and excited the laughter of the audience by the comicality of its narrative. Hannah Jane was of different material. He was so wrapped up in himself that he lost sight of the fact that she had the genius of a great nature. She had never been taught and he never taught her. He allowed her to load herself down until it was impossible that she should develop. He settled down to work, but he dissipated considerably, though not enough to disable him.

At last business came—it was a murder trial—the jury was necessarily formed of born idiots, who never read any newspapers, or formed any opinion upon that or any other subject. The plea was emomotional insanity, and he won the case with all the brazeness of a lawyer of a century standing. It was more necessary than ever that economy should be practised; conventions and political meetings were to be attended to, and this cost money. A little Merriweather came, and added to the labors of Hannah Jane, and she labored for that other life which depended on hers. There was a little Abel in the cradle, and another in the field to bolster up. He was willing to let his wife have all the labor while he took the glory. While she rocked the cradle at home with her feet, and sewed with her fingers, and felt that it was the rock of ages, to her he was mounting up the ladder of fame. Hard labor is the relentless, merciless enemy of beauty.

The beauty of Hannah Jane was failing; her sylph-like figure shrunk up, and she was metamorphosed; but she was satisfied. She said, "I have given all this to him, and he will love me more for the sacrifice." At thirty-five Merriweather was a judge; at forty a Representative with a national reputation. He had made a good living, but was not rich. He had consorted with the best; he had read and heard others read; was bright, and recognized as such everywhere. I have always regretted that he did not live in our day of Credit Mobilier. But Hannah Jane was not bright, and Mr. Merriweather was astonished. She, if she had lived in these days, would have known nothing of Tilton or Mrs. Woodhull.

Deprivations are sometimes blessings, for a man with one leg reduces his expenses one half in the price of boots and his chances for a cold and wet feet. [Laughter.] Mr. Merriweather was astonished one evening to know that she knew nothing of Humboldt's "Cosmos," and he was horrified when she said that she knew nothing of his "Cosmos," but had known a lady who took half a dozen of the Ducha, and it had not done her any good. [Laughter.]

In the face of all this, Mr. Merriweather began to forget the youth and beauty of the girl in the hard face of the woman, who at 40 had no intellectual culture. Coolness followed, and then dislike. She was no equal for him, and with all the love she had expended on him, she had with every act dug the grave of that very love.

He sent her home, where he could not see her, and plunged into the delights of other female society. He said if he had had a wife who would have been his equal in culture he would have been happy. Hannah Jane took his excuses, and was satisfied while he was away from her. She and he were one, and Merriweather was the one. She had made a complete sacrifice of herself, and hoped that the merits of it would atone for the practice; she lavished beauty, health, and life, and felt happy while thinking that she had done so little. He thought at times of this sacrifice, and he sent her a plain ring, with the remark, "that the value of a ring was not in its intrinsic worth." He had just presented a diamond set to an actress, and could not afford to send his wife anything more.

The iron was slow in entering the soul of Hannah Jane, but Merriweather broke her heart shortly. He made no scandal, but told her separation was a necessity, and her death would be an accommodation. She was too old to bend, and she broke. Her children were ashamed that she was ignorant and coarse, and did not think that she remained so that they might be what they were. Hannah Jane died at 42. The funeral was gorgeous, the day a beautiful one in August, and Mr. Merriweather was chief mourner and enjoyed the weather. A rattle of the clods upon the coffin and Hannah Jane was forgotten. No! not forgotten, for in that heaven and before that great God where pinchbeck and alloy are taken at their real value she received back the true gold with interest on the investment.

Mr. Merriweather took No. 2, but he was defeated for Congress. His second wife knew all about "Cosmos," but occasionally came down to new dresses from the intellectual field. He went into speculations, and Mrs. Merriweather had been more used to spending money than to saving money.

The progress of crimination was given in detail, and at last the house became a hell on earth, and she left him, culture and all. Broken, old, and without a helm, he went down, down, striking bottom at last as a life insurance agent. Then was Jane avenged. What was intended as a comedy when I began has developed into a tradegy. Hannah Janes are counted by the millions. I have them in this audience before me. Whether woman requires any more law I am not prepared to say, but woman has not been so placed that she could be developed properly. I appeal that woman should be womanly in all that is womanly and that is manly in man. I would have her strong and self-reliant, marching abreast with her husband; not dragging, but sustained. I have a yoke fitted to each, so that they may work together—not the head gold, and the feet clay, but all gold. I would have them so educated that the husband will be proud of his wife; something he could respect after he loved her. And this is the first step to the greatness of the nation, for as a mother of the people are, so are the sons. I would give her intelligence and will—strengten her hands by strengthening her mind. And this I believe is possible in the nineteenth century.

The Sunny Home.

I know a room where sunshine always lingers, and there is a breath of summer and mignonette in the air whenever I think of it. There a tired man comes home, and throws off overcoat and hat without looking to see what becomes of them. There is a broad table in the light, strewn with papers and magazines, and women's work, with a litter of rose leaves dropping over them from a central vase. There is a wide sofa on the days of the Georges, fresh covered in chintz, with ferns and harebells for pattern, and the tired man goes down there with a great ruffled pillow under his shoulder, opens parcels and letters, dropping them when through on the floor, the most natural place for them. A girl has been painting, and her water colors and paper lie on a side table, just as she left them to rush away for an impromptu ride. I have never been able to discover any disarrangement of the household economy by this flight. Somebody left a shawl on a chair. There will be nothing said about it at the breakfast table next morning. There are no laws here against playing with the curtain tassel, no regulations as to how often the snowny muslin curtains may be put up or let down. They do not last the season out, crisp and speckless as our neighbors do across the way, but the only consequence is they are oftener new and clean. There is nothing very fine about this house, but things are renewed oftener and look brighter than they do in statelier houses. The chairs have no particular places, and anybody feels at liberty to draw the sofa out when it pleases him There is no primness about the place. If there is grass on the lawn, it is meant to be walked on, and the geraniums are fondled, and petted, and caressed as if they were children. Do you know there is a magnetism in green leaves and growing flowers derived from the earth's heart, that makes it good to handle and feel them. This house is known as the place where one dares to be late at breakfast. There is no ceremony of waiting. Coffee and cakes are put where they will be hot, the table is cleared to suit the housekeeper's convenience, and a small one set for the late comer. Nobody lies awake at night till the light ceases to shine under your chamber-door, if you want to sit up and read your novel through. There is an unwritten law of convenience for the household, that regulates everything better than any code Napoleonic. And the benefit of allowing people to be a law unto themselves is, that they are much better natured about it when they do obey. There is indulgence and repose in this lovely home, and a great deal of time for things which most people cut short, an hour's play with the children, a "right down good" chat with a neighbor, a day of letter-writting once a fortnight. And the worth of these merry, comforting letters quite outweighs the fact that there are cigar ashes on the mantle, and a pile of work on the sofa. Disorder does not imply dust or soil of any kind. It does not include shabbiness, or mean chaos. It means "leave to be"—in most cases, thinking of people more than of things. Order is simply harmony of a few notes. Disorder is the flowering, branching melody of one theme—and that scheme, individuality.—*Shirley Dare in Golden Age.*

Mark Twain on Foster's Case.

To the Editor of the Tribune:—Sir: I have read the Foster petitions in Thursday's *Tribune*. The lawyer's opinions do not disturb me, because I know that those same gentleman could make as able an argument in favor of Judas Iscariot, which is a great deal for me to say, for I never can think of Judas Iscariot without losing my temper. To my mind Judas Iscariot was nothing but a low, mean, premature Congressman. The attitude of the jury does not unsettle a body, I must admit; and it seems plain that they would have modified their verdict to murder in the second degree if the judge's charge had permitted it. But when I come to the petitions of Foster's friends and find out Foster's true character, the generous tears will flow—I cannot help it. How easy it is to get a wrong impression on a man. I perceive that from childhood up this one has been a sweet, docile thing, full of pretty ways and gentle impulses, the charm of the fireside, the admiration of society, the idol of the Sunday-school. I realized in him the divinest nature that has ever glorified any mere human being. I perceive that the sentiment with which he regarded temperance was a thing that amounted to frantic adoration. I freely confess that it was the most natural thing in the world for such an organ as this to get drunk and insult a stranger, and then beat his brains out with a car hook because he did not seem to admire it. Such is Foster. And to think that we came so near losing him! How do we know but that he is the Second Advent? And yet after all, if the jury had not been hampered in their choice of a verdict I think I could consent to lose him.

The humorist who invented trial by jury played a colossal, practical joke upon the world, but since we have the system we ought to respect it. A thing which is not thoroughly easy to do, when we reflect that by command of the law a criminal juror must be intellectual vacuum, attached to a melting heart and perfectly maternal bowels of compassion.

I have had no experience in making laws or amending them, but still I cannot understand why, when it takes twelve to inflict the death penalty upon a person, it should take any less than twelve to undo their work. If I were a legislator, and had just been elected and had not had time to sell out, I would put the pardoning and commuting power into the hands of twelve able men instead of dumping so huge a burden upon the shoulders of one poor petition-persecuted individual.

MARK TWAIN.

Hartford, March 7, 1873.

DIVORCE.

A California Husband who Couldn't Go to Sleep—Too Many in the Room for Comfort.

A San Francisco paper gets off the following good one.

Returning home late one night, a man living on Mason street disrobed without lighting the gas, and lay peacefully down beside the partner of his joys. Sinking back upon the pillow, he straightway raised himself and remarked:

"I say, wife, how's your pillow warm?"

"Why, what a foolish question?" returned she; "my pillow is all right."

"Is it real warm?" he asked.

"Certainly it is I've had my head on it for three hours."

Apparently satisfied, he laid down and was silent for a time, when a vigorous nudging in the side of his wife proved he had another idea.

"I say, wife?"

"For goodness sake, what do you want?" petulantly answered the sleepy dame.

"I say, you don't use hair oil, do you?"

"Of course not; you know that as well as anybody else. Do, for mercy sake, go to sleep!"

Another half hour passed in silence, broken by the solemn ticking of the clock in the darkness. Then there was another spasmodic nudging.

"I say, wife, you didn't put that calf under the bed, did you?"

"Gracious me!" returned the matron, "what is the matter with you? Of course, the calf is not under the bed. Will you never go to sleep?"

"Well," continued the lord, sliding his legs sideways out of bed, "I'm —— if there ain't someting alive under here."

There was the sound of scrambling round, a partial upheaval of the couch, the quick gleam of a white garment making for the open window, through which it disappeared, a thrashing sound in the rose bushes outside, and all was still again.

The custody of the children has been awarded to the husband.

A MAN-OF-WAR'S MISSION.

Her's is not a yachting trip. She does not idly flaunt her flag. That saucy little symbol was ample enough to cover the mere intention of American citizenship when, in the port of Smyrna, one of the mildest-mannered of navy captains, cleared his ship for action, in the face of largely superior force, and sheltered the poor Hungarian. It has been a very St. Peter's angel to more than one of our countrymen in foreign dungeons. It supports consular authority over tyrannical ship-masters and recalcitrant crews. It has saved the Feegeean "miccanninny" from being served up, hot or cold. It has let the blessed air of freedom into many a pent hole that reeked with cargo of pitiable humanity—the "black ivory" of African trade in iron shacklets. In former times it cleared out Southern lagoons and the Antilles of swarming buccaneers; to-day it pursues to the death the Chinaman with his stink-pots and nameless tortures. It restrains alike the barbarian and the civilized oppressor, by emblazoning the grand *morale* of a great power backed by shotted guns. For not yet, even in these days of international arbitration, has the millenium come, not yet are the battle-flags furled in the federation of the world.

A man-of-war has other duties subservient to commerce. These consist of explorations and surveys. They indicate ocean highways, they secure the heaven, they trace the imperiled coast. Braving the lurking shoal, and the bold, loud reef, they fix, so to speak, the form of Charybdis, and save from the jaws of Scylla. The vessel anchors in an unknown bay or sound; we sound it until the plumet has stamped the depth, as it were, upon nearly every square yard of the ocean floor. It is a noble field of usefulness, and falling thereupon, the world has wept for Cook and La Perouse.—*Com. William Gibson, in Harper's Magizine for March,*

A MEMPHIS paper tells of an Irishman who got laughed at for making faces over some persimmons, and who retorted thus: "Ye may grin, ye mutton-headed idiots; but I can lather the sowl out of the man that spilt vinegar on thim plums."

New Advertisements.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of an election to be held at the time and places of holding election for township and municipal officers of said election districts, for the purpose of voting for or against the Act know as the Local Option Law approved the 27th day of March, A. D. 1872, which provides as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county of this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the election in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received, shall be counted and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judge of said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties, or any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, that this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibit the granting of licenses: *Provided*, that when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, that all license granted after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in their accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists, or the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes: *Provided*, That the citizens of the borough of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-seventh day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JNO. W. GEARY.

THEREFORE, I, CHAMBERLIN WHITE, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified voters of Beaver county that an election will be held for that purpose on FRIDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1873, at the following places and districts within the county, to wit:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school house in the borough of Vanport.
The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.
The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.
The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now John D. Elliot.
The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.
The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd., in said township.
The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.
The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.
The electors of McGuire's district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.
The electors of Green township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.
The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliot, in said township.
The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district,) will meet at the school house near Richey Eakin's, in said township.
The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.
The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in said township.
The electors of Chippewa township will meet at school house No 5 in said township.
The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.
The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.
The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of Wm. Miller, in said township.
The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.
The electors of North Sewickly township will meet at the house Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.
The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.
The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.
The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton will meet at the carpenter shop of Thos. Miller, in said borough.
The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.
The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the car factory, in said ward.
The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house in said township.
The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.
The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.
The electors of New Sewickly township will meet at the house of Saml Burns in said township.
The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.
The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.
The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.
The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.
The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the school house, in said borough.
The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house, in said borough.
The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the office of P. L. Grim in New Galilee.
The electors of the borough of Beaver Falls will meet at the school house, in said borough.
The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough.
The electors of the borough of Glasgow will meet at the school house in said borough.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act; and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the work 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like note on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he had resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein:

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offering was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

The said special election shall be held in each ward, borough, township and district of the county at the same time, and between the hours fixed by law for holding the annual municipal and township elections in the respective districts.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong at the time fixed by law for opening the annual municipal and township elections in said district, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of said inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at any election or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, That the freemen, citizens of the United States between twenty one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall have not have paid taxes.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of a proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding two months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the same intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Given under my hand at my office in Beaver this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA., February 25, 1873.

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feb21-4t

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The valuable and very desirable large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Third street, in the borough of Beaver, lately owned and occupied by the late Rev. James M. Smith, as a residence. Said house is situated on a corner lot, 150 by 240 feet. There is a fine assortment of fruit and shade trees; also stable, cistern, and all necessary outbuildings on said lot. The premises are in a good state of repair.

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THE JOSH BILLINGS' PAPERS.

Peculiar Ones.

THE SQUARE MAN.

The square man meazzures the same each way, and haint got no wainny edges nor shaky lumber in him.

He is free from knots and sap, and won't warp.

He iz klear stuff, and I don't kare what you work him up into, he won't swell and he won't shrink.

He is amungst men what good kildried boards are amung carpenters, he won't season-krack.

It don't make enny difference which ov him yu come up to, he iz the same biggness each way, and the only way tew git at him, enny how, iz tew face him.

He knows he iz square, and never spends enny time trieing tew prove it.

The square man iz one ov the best shaped men the world haz ever produced; he iz one ov them kind of chunks that yu kan't alter to fit a spot, but yu must alter the spot to fit him.

THE OBLONG MAN.

The oblong man alwus meazzures more one way than he duz the tuther, and yu have got tew meazzure him every time yu want tew use him.

The shortest way ov him to-day may be the longest way to-morrow.

He ain't alwus a bad man by enny means, he iz often only unfortunate, and he haz been heard frequently tew say, that he iz sorry that he was bilt so.

Some ov the smartest men in kreashun are oblong, and will fit most enny kind ov a spot with a very little altering.

THE PERPINDIKLAR MAN.

The perpindiklar man iz half brother tew the square man, and iz az uprite az a lamp-post.

He is a dredful good kind ov a man tew have lying around loose, and he haint got but one fault, or rather misfortin, and that iz, he is so stiff he kant dodge good.

I don't like tew see a man dodge everything, but thare are things in this world that are cheaper to dodge than to buk against.

I like the up and down, perpindiklar man, you can alwus git at the solid kontents ov him, by just multiply*ing* him by himself.

THE LIMBER MAN.

The limber man iz a kind ov injun rubber specimint ov humanity, who kant tell himself how far he kan stretch without breaking.

He iz reddy tew stretch, or be stretched, and though he flies bak sumtimes tew the old spot, he quite az often snaps off in such a bad place that he kant be mended agin.

Limber men aint alwus malishus, but they are az hard to manage az a greased pig, take a holt of them where you will, yu will find them pizon slippery.

Limber men are rather wuss than wicked ones, for they kant even tell themselves what they are going to do next.

When a limber man duz git to going wrong, he iz like a blind mule, when he gits tew kicking you aint safe nowhare.

Limber men dont alwus lak kapacity, it would perhaps be better if they did, for a still phool iz one of the safest people we hev.

THE JOLLY MAN.

Jolly men are most alwus good men.

It iz dredful eazy tew mistake spasmodik hilarity for good nature.

I have seen men who were called jolly good fellows who are az treacherous in their joy az a kat iz.

Yu will alwus notiss one thing, when a kat purrs the most, she haz just thought ov sum new kind ov deviltry.

I know ov no vice in genuine jollity.

When a man iz jolly oil over, he iz too happy and kareless tew be vicious.

I have seen people who could laff long and loud, but thare was no more good nature in it than thare iz in grief in a hyena when they imitate the wail of an infant.

'Tis true we kant alwuz tell about theze things, but if we watch a man all summer, and hang around him all winter, when spring cums agin we ought tew be able tew guess whether the laff that iz in him iz the aroma ov his good nature, or iz only the aroma ov the hikkups.

THE PEWTER MAN.

The pewter man takes hiz name from the old fashioned pewter spoon, made out ov cheap material, impossible tew keep bright long, eazy tew take impreshuns from almost enny thing, and no more ring tew it than thare iz tew a bogus half dollar.

Pewter men are mighty kommon here on earth, not only kommon bekause they are plenty, but kommon bekause they don't amount tew much.

They ain't 'xactly phools; if they wuz, we could describe them better.

They are like bass wood punkin seeds, and white oak whetstuns, in a well-stocked kuntry store, kind ov necessary, tew keep up the assortment.

They never do enny thing verry good or verry bad, and go thru life a good deal az a boy goes tew district skool, in green apple time, jist bekause he has got to.

THE FITEING MAN.

The fiteing man iz a kind ov human bull tarrier, with a jaw on him like a wolf trap that haz just been sprung.

He haz a low, sour forehead, a beefy neck, a small eye, and an ugly pug nose.

Hiz intelligence konsists in knowing how tew maul another human being, able tew take it in return, and not kno it.

All hiz ideas ov honor are governed by the code which calls it dishonorable to punch a man belo the belt.

Hiz grate ambishun in life iz tew win a phew bloody fights, and then end hiz daze az the proprietor ov a gin mill with hiz name and infamy hung up in gilt letters over hiz bar.

He iz a rank koward bi nature, and never fought a battle yet in which he did not expekt hiz low cunning would enable him to outwit hiz adversary.

THE PRECISE MAN.

The precise man weighs just 16 ounces tew the pound, and meazzures just 36 inches tew the yard.

He iz more partiklar about being *just* so, than he iz about being right.

Hiz blunders, if he ever makes enny, are all kronik, and kant be kured.

He iz most alwus what we kall a virtewous man at heart, but thare is no logik kan make him alter hiz mind.

He iz az exact in hiz way az a kompass.

He knows the year, the month, and the day ov the week, and sumtimes the very hour that enny important event took place.

He kan tell yu the exact age ov every old maid in the naborhood, and kan rekollekt distinkly ov hearing hiz great-grandfather tell what sort ov a kloud it waz that the lightning come out ov that struck the steeple ov the Presbyterian church, and knoked the weathercock on it into the shape ov a cocked hat.

The precise man is a mere bundle ov fakts, figures, and trifling incidents, which are ov the utmost importance tew him, but not ov mutch use tew ennybody else.

He iz just about as mutch consequentz whare he lives az a last year's Farmers' Allminax.

He iz az *set* in hiz ways az an old goose trieing tew hatch out a glass egg.

OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes, from advanced sheets of the report of the Commissioner of the Census, a most important summary of the manufactures of the country by States, with comparative tables showing the growth of these industries in each State between the respective decennial periods of 1850–60–70. According to these tables our manufacturing industries almost doubled in importance during the ten years between 1850 and 1860, and have much more than doubled in the ten years between 1860 and 1870. But even this remarkable fact does not fully indicate the astonishing progress that has been made. In the tables for 1850 and 1860 the statistics for mining, quarrying and fishing are included, whereas they do not appear in those for 1870. With this explanation the gains become still more extraordinary. New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts took the lead in the States in the year 1850 in the order named, and have ever since kept it; while little Rhode Island has doubled its manufactured products to over five times the annual product of 1850, in twenty years. In 1850, New York leading the list of States, produced in manufactured articles a value, in round numbers, of 273½ millions of dollars; in 1860, 370 millions, and in 1870, 785 millions. Pennsylvania came next, producing in 1850, 155 millions; in 1860, 290 millions, and in 1870, 713 millions. Massachusetts, the next, produced in 1850, 158 millions; in 1860, 255½ millions, and in 1870, 544 millions. The largest actual increase of manufacturing since 1850 has been in the Eastern and Middle States, yet the largest proportional increase has occurred in the new States of the Northwest; Michigan having increased from 11 millions in 1850 to 118 millions in 1870; and Wisconsin from 9 millions in 1850 to 77 millions in 1870; while Illinois, with a product of only 16 millions to Missouri's 24 millions in 1850, has increased to 205½ millions to Missouri's 206 millions in 1870. Minnesota has arisen from nothing in the manufacturing line in 1850 to a product of 23 millions in 1870. Within the past decade Indiana has increased from 42 millions to 108 millions, and Ohio from 121 millions to 269 millions. Considerable manufacturing energy has also been exhibited in the Southern States, although they have made but a comparatively small proportional advance in the last ten years. Virginia (including West Virginia,) has gained but 12 millions on her returns for 1860; whereas the census of that year showed an increase of 21 millions over that of 1850. Georgia is the only one of the distinctively Southern States which has doubled the value of her manufacturing product, and kept pace with the average development of the Northern States. All the other States which staked their fortunes on secession, fall far behind the ratio of improvement which they would have shown had they not plunged the country into civil war. It should be borne in mind, however, that in these States the tide of progress in manufactories has set in since the census was taken with more force than ever, and if another census were taken to-day a very gratifying advance would unquestionably be shown. Now let the free traders once more tell us what they think of the protective policy, and the influences which free trade would have been likely to exert in quickening into life and fostering into power and greatness these multitudinous progressive activities, with the attendant wealth and prosperity which follow in their train.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

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Men's Boots,	$2.75	to	$5.00
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We have a large stock of Men's, Boys, Youths' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at all prices, and full line of Men's and Boys' Kip Boots on hand; also a large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Ficy Shoes, Button Congress, Serge and Velvet Slips.
Call and examine for yourselves. Don't forget the place.
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Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.
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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, March 21st, 1873.

BEAVER FALLS' EXAMPLE.

The Economites, in their answer to the citizens of Beaver Falls, say in substance, that within six months by the substitution of Chinese at cheap wages, for white skilled workmen, the cutlery has been placed upon a paying basis; that before the introduction of Chinese the works were losing money, but now, with Chinese cheap labor, they are making money. The statement is remarkable, and almost incredible, but, if true, it is well calculated to rouse the fears of workingmen not only in Beaver Falls but throughout the country. When other manufacturers discover that the Beaver Falls experiment is a decided success, and in so short time, how long will they hesitate, if undetered by fear, to follow the bad but remunerative example? Other like establishments, in order to successfully compete in the market with Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, will be compelled to employ the same kind of labor; so much seems clear. If the Chinese are apt workingmen in making cutlery, why may they not be equally successful in other kinds of employment? Why may not and why will not other manufacturers import hundreds or thousands of them, under long contracts, to be substituted for white workmen in their manufactories? The Beaver Falls experiment with the Chinese proves conclusively that money will be made by the change, and money-making is the object of all manufacturers. Would it surprise any one to hear now that some wealthy companies in Pittsburgh or Allegheny had determined to follow the successful experiment of Beaver Falls Cutlery Company? Were workingmen submissive, they might soon be struggling and competing with the Chinese for labor, the result of which would be to reduce its value and lessen its dignity. There is danger to the workingmen in the success of this first experiment of Chinese, and it is unreasonable that they should be expected to quietly submit to such injustice and tamely await impending disasters that are now so clearly foreseen. If this Coolie experiment had not already been proclaimed a success, as if to aggravate the sore hearts of the discharged white workingmen, there would be some hope from its uncertain results that the example would not be contagious, and that Beaver Falls would be the only place blighted by the presence of the heathen Chinee. But the very success of the enterprise is the most dangerous feature about the business. Crowded China could vomit forth thousands and tens of thousands of laborers, and then realize only a temporary relief. The supply is unlimited; the demand is only to be made. Success with them will stimulate the demand for more, and when the tide has fairly set in who can stop it? and what will be the end of it? These are serious questions, and American workmen will do well to ponder them well.

THE recently elected United States Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Boutwell, has had a large and varied experience in public business that will be of good service in the high and responsible position to which he was chosen. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats in 1851, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he was a prominent member of the State Constitutional Convention. For five years he served as Secretary of the Board of Education, and since 1853 acted with the Republicans. He was Internal Revenue Commissioner for a while, and for six years represented in Congress the old Seventh District of his State. Since then he has been for four years Secretary of the Treasury. While in Congress he was prominent as a leader and took an active part in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. His record is that of a staunch Republican, a true patriot and a wise Statesman. He is well fitted by preparation, knowledge and ability to fill the place left vacant by his illustrious predecessor's promotion to the Vice Presidency.

WE have occupied considerable space this week in the publication of the able, instructive and interesting report of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the Directors thereof. The report shows that the management of this Company is in good hands, and that the present commanding position and vast wealth of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is largely due to the foresight, courage, energy and ability with which all of its business has been conducted. The Company deserve warm praise for the aid it has already afforded towards developing the resources of the State. It has in progress of construction or to be built other and vaster improvements, by which, not only the State, but the whole country will be immensely benefitted. The report is well worth a careful perusal and can not fail to do good, by showing that the interests of the Company are identical with those of the people.

THE bill to increase the salaries of members of Congress has been severely handled by the press, and those persons who voted for the increase will have to face a storm of indignation in their respective districts that will take the political breath out of their bodies. An analysis of the vote, which we published last week, shows that it was not in any way a party measure. Our Congressman voted against the steal, but we do not know whether he profited by the passage of the bill or not. Some Congressmen refused to receive the extra pay, and in that were consistant with their record.

THE Local Option election on Friday, the 14th inst., in Green county, was warmly contested and called out a large vote, but anti-license carried the day by 1500 majority. All the townships but two voted no license.

A BILL repealing the special road law for Darlington and Big Beaver townships has passed both [illegible]

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Miners' Screen Bill—The Resolution Against the Importation of Chinese will Pass the Senate—Appropriation Bill—Tax Reduction—Apportionment Bill—Final Adjournment on 10th of April—Supreme Judge and Treasurer Candidates.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1873.

The bill known as the "Miners' Screen Bill," which passed the House some time ago, passed the Senate on Friday with some slight amendments, which will doubtless be concurred in by the House, and the bill will become a law. The miners have been demanding this bill for years, and it was passed in the Senate last year, but was defeated in the House by the friends of the operators. The bill, as it passed, will satisfy twenty thousand miners in Western Pennsylvania who clamored for it, and will not seriously cripple the operators. Senator Humphreys, of Allegheny, was the workingmen's champion in the Senate, and he fought their battles ably, making two strong speeches in favor of this bill.

The joint resolution, introduced by your Senator, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the further importation of Chinese laborers, will be passed in the Senate when it is reached. Senator Wallace announces himself in favor of the resolution, and it is expected he will make a speech in its support.

The House passed the Appropriation and Apportionment bills last week, and the Finance Committee of the Senate is at work upon the first and will report it this week. It is the worst bill passed in the House for years, and the Senate should reduce the appropriations nearly one million before it is allowed to pass. Every proposition offered in the House was incorporated in the bill, no matter how absurd or unjust. Every officer who asked it had his salary raised, and there was so little opposition to the increase of members that it may be said it passed unanimously, but will be stricken out in the Senate.

The Senate passed a bill on Friday, without opposition, taking the State tax off of personal property, that is horses, cattle, &c., and off of net earnings and gross receipts. This bill will pass the House this week, and it will reduce the revenues of the Commonwealth nearly or quite one million. This large reduction of revenue will require a reduction of appropriations if the credit of the State is to be maintained, and this may prevent the squandering of the public money.

The Senate will take up the Apportionment bill this week and dispose of it so that it may go to a conference committee next week, where the bill is really made. The western districts will not be changed much from what was stated by your correspondent weeks since. Lawrence will go to your district, and Butler somewhere else in the final make up, unless some unexpected difficulty arises.

The Finance Committee of the Senate will report a resolution, with the Appropriation bill, for a final adjournment on the tenth of April, in which the House will doubtless concur. This is much earlier than was expected, and members are much gratified at the prospect of getting away so soon.

There is no talk yet of calling a State Convention, and it is very uncertain when it will be held.

Judge Gordon, of Jefferson, was here last week looking after his chances for the nomination of Supreme Judge. He has many friends and will be a strong candidate. Judge Butler, of West Chester, and Green, of Easton, are the candidates most talked of in the east at this time. If Philadelphia presents no candidate Butler is likely to be the nominee, although Green is regarded with much favor both here and in Philadelphia. Attorney General Dimmick has also been suggested, and if he consents to be a candidate the rest may as well all stand back. A few members complain that he is writing too many vetoes, but notwithstanding this he is very popular and justly regarded as an able, fearless and industrious officer, possessing all the qualities for a candidate for the Supreme Bench. If the east gets the Supreme Judge the west will get the Treasurer, and so far the names of Graham and Errett, of Allegheny, are the only ones suggested.

There are very few local bills from your district this session. On the Senate calendar this week there is not one from county. Mr. Cross passed one in the House repealing the special road law for Darlington and Big Beaver townships, which will pass the Senate to-morrow; also one relating to certain school funds in Moon township. The bill to fence the railroad track in Big Beaver township has been reported to the Senate with a negative recommendation, as was a bill of a similar character in the House, which virtually kills all bills of that character for this session. Bills to fence railroads have been defeated so often it is only remarkable that the effort to pass them is persisted in from year to year. M.

"OBSERVER'S" REPLY TO "T. G."

EDITOR BEAVER RADICAL—*Dear Sir*: I have read the reply of "T. G," as published in your issue of March 7th, and am in about the same condition of the man who, after hearing a sermon preached by a noted clergymen on the fall of Adam, was asked how he liked the discourse, replied that he knew almost as much about the subject as he did before having it explained.

I shall not trespass upon your patience in following "T. G." in all his meanderings, but, at present, be confined to a few leading ideas.

The first argument he would overthrow is that the wine Paul prescribed for Timothy, and the wine Christ made at the wedding feast, was not wine. Now I presume it was the same kind of wine that made good old Noah drunk at that jollification he and his sons had after God had saved him from the deluge, and all the objection I have against Noah is that he used more than was necessary; but inasmuch as God did not censure him I will treat him leniently. Now this was wine, or it was not. At the feast they *called* it wine, and Christ did not say aught to the contrary. If it was wine it contained alcohol; if it was not wine He perpetrated a gross fraud upon them and proved himself an imposter and a juggler.

Grape juice, or the juice of any vegetable containing sugar, is not wine until fermentation has taken place; then the sugar is changed merely in the arrangements of its constituent parts, converting one portion into carbonic acid and the other into alcohol. Suppose a gentleman calls on me to-day, and I offer him some juice of grapes or elderberries just pressed out, would he not think my wine was very flat and insipid?

Now the wine Christ made at the wedding feast was pronounced, by the best judges, to be the best they had drank that day, and I can't believe that Christ, by any mesmeric power, wanted to make them believe water was wine. "No guile or deception should be attributed to His pure char acter."

"T. G." thinks rye whisky contains no element of strength or nutriment. Now if we find all the nourishment, or nearly all, in the whisky that was in the grain his arguments fall, and he is like one beating the air. How is it? We grind the grain, mix with it water and a ferment, then put it in a still and volatilize it. In doing this do we allow any nutriment to escape? Certainly not. The alcohol and a portion of water passes over which we call whisky, and the residue we call slop. There is nothing lost but the small portion of the carbon of the sugar uniting with the oxygen of the water, and escapes in the form of carbonic acid gas, the hydrogen of the water unites with the constituent parts of the grain and forms alcohol or whisky which contains all the elements of nutrition, with the exception of the small portion left in the pot, ale or slop. Now if there is poison in this whisky, it must be first in the grain, the water or the yeast.

Now in the case Mr. C,. "T. G." says he is very low, just at the verge of the grave, his stock of vital power is just about exhausted, scarcely enough vital force left to keep in operation the functions essential to life," and he wonders why I would give good whisky punch. I answer I unite milk, sugar and whisky (a little water if you think best,) and call that "punch." Now this man's stomach cannot digest or his system assimulate the grosser kinds of diet, but whisky punch contains all the elementary constituent parts of the grain, the sugar and the milk, and can be appropriated to the nourishment and building up of the system. It is a kind of food that requires very little exertion of the digestive powers, enters the circulation freighted with the nutrition of the grain without any of its courser qualities. This is an every day prescription of every good physician in such cases until the man's stomach has gained strength enough to digest grosser food, but I suppose these disciples of *varuna* would give "hot water."

One word in respect to prohibiting the use of alcohol as a medicine. All our tinctures, many of our syrups, our ethers, our morphia &c., are made in part with alcohol, or it is more or less used in their preparation. Take every remedial remedy in which alcohol is used away from the physician, and you might as well send out an army without guns or ammunition.

"T. G." admits that the appetites that *God has given* us are all for good, and if indulged with proper restraint conduce to our happiness—there is no nation, tribe or tongue that does not use alcohol in some form, how they got their appetites for it I do not pretend to say, but the universality seems to agree that it is a want of our nature. OBSERVER.

ROCHESTER, March 17th, 1873.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

Startling Developments—Decision by the Court.

Immediately after the October election we announced that monstrous election frauds had been committed in Luzerne county on behalf of the Democrats; that on a registry of 800 voters, a Democratic majority of *fifteen hundred* had been returned. The evidence before the court proves beyond a doubt that out of 1,631 votes polled only 367 were actually registered.

After the discovery of these monstrous frauds the matter was brought before the court by the gentlemen who were apparently defeated for the offices of Recorder, Register, Commissioner and Auditor.

After a patient investigation before the court, which consists, politically, of one Liberal and two Democratic judges, the four places investigated were decided on Tuesday last. According to the decision of the court in these cases, Mr. Kaiser, Republican, is declared elected Recorder of Deeds; Mr. French, Republican, Register, Commissioner, and Mr. Seibert, Democrat, County Auditor.

Judge Harding gives a long and able opinion on the subject. Among other things he says:

"There were polled at the October election, 1872, in these four districts, sixteen hundred and thirty-one (1,631) votes, though but nine hundred and fifty-four (954) names were upon the list of resident taxables.

"A further comparison of the list of voters with registry lists in these four districts, exhibts another rather astonishing state of facts. For instance: Of the three hundred and sixty-four (364) persons registered in the First District of the Twelfth Ward, *only one hundred and eighty four* (184) *voted*. Of the two hundred and three (203) registered in the Second District, *only one hundred and twenty two* (122) *voted*.

"Of the eighty-one (81) registered in the Third District, *only fifty five* (55) *voted*. Of the three hundred and six (306) registered in the Second District of the Ninth ward *only one hundred and six* (106) *voted*. To state the proposition in consolidated form, there were four hundred and sixty-seven (467) persons in these four Districts whose names are upon the list of voters and upon the registry lists and yet an aggregate poll is had of sixteen hundred and thirty one (1,631) votes. This *yield* is unsurpassed in the history of voting so far as it has been unfolded by the cases coming down to us in the books. The great city of Philadelphia, hitherto bearing the palm in this business, has no insignificant competitor in the inland city of Scranton.

"But we are weary of further investigation. A perfect cess pool of iniquity in connection with the elective franchise has been uncovered and fathomed in these four districts. Not only have the election laws been knowingly and wilfully violated; not only have acts of criminal omission and commission been established; not only have incompetency, efficiency and recklessness been shown but *forgery* and *fraud* have been busy at these polls. Impressed, therefore, by a sense of official duty, conscious of the responsibility under which we act, sustained by judicial precedent, obedient to the terms and spirit of the election laws, we strike unhesitatingly from the general return the whole poll of the First, Second and Third districts of the Twelfth Ward, and also that of the Second district of the Ninth Ward, of Scranton."

In this statement of the Judge are disclosed the extensive and astounding frauds that were practiced on behalf of the Democrats in order to defeat General Hartranft and the whole Republican State ticket. As the Judge truly remarks, out of a registered vote of 467 persons a Democratic vote of 1631 was produced. This multiplication of registered voters is unsurpassed in the history of voting.

The Democrats have said much about frauds being committed in Philadelphia, but Scranton beats it all to pieces.

LITTLE YORK'S TAMMANY.

The Robbery of the Court House—New and Interesting Disclosures.

A letter from York, Pa., to the Baltimore *American*, written under date of the 7th inst., gives an interesting account of the strategy of the Tammany Democrats of York county to prevent the discovery of the wholesale robberies committed by them. The writer says: Your readers will no doubt remember the robbery of the Court House, in this borough, on the 6th day of March, 1872, and the abstraction of all the vouchers for moneys paid out by the county officials for the years 1864 to 1871, inclusive. The affairs of the county, it was charged, had been corruptly managed, and the fact that there was a county debt of over $300,000, with nothing in the shape of public improvements to show for it, went very far to satisfy the Legislature that an investigation of the accounts of the county should be made. Accordingly a bill was passed appointing a Board of Reauditors, consisting of Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, C. B. Wallace, Esq., and Col. Levi Marsh, to make a re-examination and settlement of the accounts for the years above named.

On or about the time the bill was passed, the Court House was robbed and all the vouchers from 1864 to 1871 inclusive were stolen. The affair occasioned a great deal of excitement as it was regarded as confirming the popular opinion that things about the Court House had been mismanaged, to call it by the mildest possible name. A meeting of the most prominent citizens was called at the Court House the very day the robbery was discovered, and the County Commissioners were recommended to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the thieves. After a time the services of a detective named Flinder, from your city were secured, and who came to York and put in forty-two days at five dollars per day and expenses, but aside from drawing his pay no good was ever done, and no trace of the thieves was discovered. The Court House, Auditor's room, where the Reaudit Board held its sessions was broken into in October last, and some papers belonging to it, together with some books that the Reauditors had been using for reference were carried away. This time the thieves made a "clean sweep," and it was supposed that they had effectually stopped the investigations which had been in progress.

All excitement about these matters had, however, nearly died out, until Saturday last, March 1st, when David Gemmill, formerly one of the County Auditors, made an information against Robert Hetrick, the janitor of the Court House, and he was arrested on a charge of stealing the vouchers. A hearing in the case was had on Thursday at the office of John A. Metzell, Esq., when Gemmill made substantially the following statement: He said that on the morning of the 6th of March, 1872, he came down to the stable in the rear of Keiser's Hotel, and which is just below the Court House yard, to bring down a package which he wished to send down to the lower end of the county by the Peach Bottom stage; that he could not get into the stable, and just then he heard the Court House clock strike two.

Coming up the Court House yard, his attention was directed to a light which he saw shining out through a crack in the door, the door being partly opened. He then got upon a wagon to see what it was, when he saw the janitor, Hetrick, come out of the door with something which looked like a basket of papers, and go towards the cellar door, through which access is given to the cellar containing one of the furnaces by which the Court House is warmed. He then went home, and as soon as the news of the robbery was made public he suspected Hetrick, and on the 1st of March he made the information as above stated. It is said that Gemmill has told two or three different stories about this to as many parties, and that he will be confronted with these different versions when the case comes before the Court. Hetrick will no doubt be bound over to appear at the next session of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the case sent to the Grand Jury. Whether anything will come out of it remains to be seen.

THE Harrisburg correspondence of *Pittsburgh Commercial* says:

The shower of vetoes continues. The latest was the veto of a bill to pay the State Printer $25,000 for printing for the Constitutional Convention, which was sent to the Senate last night. The Governor shows, conclusively, that the act calling the Convention provided that all bills for the expenses of the Convention should be paid by warrants drawn by its President on the State Treasurer, and that the Legislature had no right to interfere. And it is probable it would *not* have interfered had the Convention been prompt to pay its bills. Since the passage of the bill just vetoed, the Convention has ordered its printing bill to be paid, so that Mr. Singerly will get his dues, thanks to the suggestive action of the Legislature. The Convention has been in session over three months, and might have afforded, long since, to order its printing bills to be paid, without needing to be stirred up to its duty by legislative remainder.

But, if vetoes fall thick and fast, to the alarm and terror of those who are affected by them, the fear of coming vetoes is much greater than that felt on account of what have already come. Yesterday and to-day, over a dozen bills have been recalled from the Governor by joint resolution of both houses, to save them from the ruthless guillotine. All of these are bank bills; and I confess to an utter inability to pump up any tears over their fate. Whatever others may think, I am satisfied the Governor is right. There has been something too much of this rush for special bank privileges; and the check imposed on it has been wholesome and serviceable. No one can realize, now, or tell, the full extent of the good done by the Governor's ringing call to "Halt!" We shall know it, perhaps, hereafter; but for the present we must be content with the consciousness that a great good has been done in this, if in nothing more, that the public has been thereby brought to face the banking question and look at it in its many varying aspects. One other good, too, I am sure it has also done: it has convinced many of the men who, last year, refused to extend their confidence to Gen. Hartranft, that they grossly misjudged him and did him injustice.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The late James Savage, of Boston, bequeathed $40,000 to Harvard College.

—Ex-King Amadeus has formally reassumed his rights as an Italian citizen.

—President Grant will leave Washington for his homestead in Missouri some time in April.

—The funeral of Chief Justice Bellows, of New Hampshire, took place at Concord, Saturday, and was largely attended.

—Y. S. Walter, of the *Delaware County Republican*, Chester, is working heroically for the Centennial. We wish every county editor would show the same perseverance and energy.

—It is said that in the event of a dissolution of the British Parliament John Bright will, in consequence of his poor health, retire altogether from the House of Commons.

—The Hon. E. G. Dilbourn, a prominent politician and highly esteemed and useful citizen, died on Thursday at his residence in Anne Arundel county Md. He was a lawyer, and was Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1860, and presided at the famous extra session held at Frederick in 1861, when a number of the members were arrested. The deceased was a native of New England.

—A full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Boston has declared unconstitutional the act of the Massachusetts Legislature, at the recent special session, authorizing Boston to issue $20,000,000 of fire bonds.

—The New Jersey Railroad bill, which passed the Senate at Trenton, know as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's project to head off the National Railway bill which passed the House, has been stricken from the calendar.

—Hiram W. Johnson, deputy collector of Tennessee, is missing. Custom officers are investigating his accounts.

—Six townships in Greene county give five hundred and fifty-one against license.

—On both sides of the Susquehanna, at Port Deposit, the channel are again open through the ice gorge.

—Private dispatches received at Cincinnati on Thursday of last week announced the death at Florence, Italy, of the Right Rev. Bishop Wallace. His body will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

—In the Ohio Senate the joint resolution censuring the Ohio members of Congress who voted for the retroactive salary bill was adopted after amendment, including censure of the members who voted against the bill, but took the extra day.

—A fire in Parkersburg, West Virginia, destroyed a block of stores in the principal business portion of the city. The total loss is $80,000.

—John W. Osborne, the murderer of Mrs. Adelia Matthews, was hanged at Knoxville, Tenn. Previous to the exection he wrote a full confession of to his crime.

—George Driver, who killed his wife, in Chicago, on the morning of the 13th of last November, by shooting her with a pistol borrowed from his son, was executed in the county jail of that city.

—Bradford county is entirely free from debt.

—The Cathedral at Reading is to be enlarged.

—The snow in the mountains at the head-waters of the Susquehanna is estimated to be over six feet deep.

—John Blott, a Berks county blacksmith and farmer, blotted out his existence the other day by hanging himself.

—Spotted fever is quite prevalent in portions of Centre county, and is generally fatal.

—Mercer county is in about the best condition financially of any county in Western Pennsylvania. It has an excess of available assets over liabilities of $9,291 92.

—Quite a scene occurred in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, one of the members stating that an offer had been made to bribe him to vote for the insurance bill before the House. He accused Frank Hickox, a lobbyist, of offering him one hundred dollars. Friends of the bill say that they do not know Hickox, and say that the charge was a ruse to defeat the bill. Great excitement prevailed for a time, and the further discussion of the bill was posponed.

—A new trial has been denied to James McElhany, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, at Boston, and his execution will take place on the 21st inst.

—The widows and orphans of the firemen killed by the Hanover street catastrophe, in Boston, have been provided for by the trustees of the Firemen's fund.

—Commodore W. K. Latimer of the United States Navy, died at Baltimore Saturday morning.

—Williams and Brown, escaped Sing Sing convicts, were sentenced at Philadelphia, Saturday, to four years imprisonment each for an attempt to rob the Corn Exchange bank on Sunday last.

—The New York Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* Saturday.

—Disraeli has not yet been able to form a new Cabinet for Great Britian.

—Figueras believes that the people of Barcelona will stand by their resolution to have a Federal Republican in Spain.

—It is said that all parties in London oppose a dissolution of Parliment, and many think that Gladstone will withdraw his resignation.

—Hiram W. Johnson, deputy custom collector of Memphis, has absconded under suspicious circumstances.

—At Kansas City, Missouri, on Thursday, while the Union German Savings bank was on fire, the vault was robbed of about $7000.

—Hon. Frederick A. Pike has been elected to Congress in the Second district of New Hampshire by a majority of nineteen votes.

—Postmaster Jones of New York city, has tendered his resignation. He is at present in Washington.

SAINTS AND SINNERS.

BY RICHARD REALFE.

There goes a woman who, loving too much—
Somehow or other, perhaps, became
Bestaid with patches of soot and smutch—
With blotches of sin and shame.
But I think, by the piteous look in her eyes,
(Have you seen the eyes of a stricken doe?)
That down in her heart she moans and cries
With unutterable woe.

There goes a column of circumspects—See,
How clean and comely, and sleek and fair,
And, unto the ultimate degree,
Prim and proper they are.
Ah, worldling! You need not pry nor peck
Into their natures for fault or flaw;
They are not of your kidney, frail and weak—
They are strong, and walk by the Law.

But mark: they have caught a glimpse of her skirts!
(How keen they are on the scent for sin.)
And the hound in the heart of each asserts
Itself—and the pack begin.
Bravely, my masters! Mangle her now!
What to you is her awful stress?
And not in the daylight dare you avow
Pity for wretchedness.

There, there, enough now—handsomely done!
(How whitely your teeth show when you snarl!)
And how, like a poor, scared deer, did run,
(Whither?) the frighted girl.
Whither?—But that can be naught to you—
Why was her shadow flung on your path?
And Heaven, of course, must be pleased to view
A strong man's terrible wrath.

Well! I am a sinner—or what you please;
And you may be saints, for aught I know;
But I swear, O excellent Pharisees,
That whiter than driven snow,
Compared with you, is the soul you drove
Hard on the horrible edge of hell!—
And something, I think, was said of Love,
By Some One—can you tell?

POLITICAL.

—The Massachussets House of Representatives has rejected the Woman Suffrage resolution by a vote of 142 to 83

—The President, on Monday of last week, nominated David Tidball, Esq., as postmaster of New Castle, for a period of four years. The nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. The 'Squire has held that position for a number of years, and has made a faithful and accommodating official.

—General Luperon is about to inaugurate a revolution to overthrow President Baez, of San Domingo.

—Gladstone will probably resume the premiership of Great Britain of Thursday.

—A demonstration in favor of Irish home rule took place in London on Sunday.

—Several large bands of Carlists have been defeated at Pampaluna, Spain, recently.

—Governor Straw, of New Hampshire, has nominated the Hon. John E. Sargent for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

—Tennessee's Legislature is really trying to do something for the financial honor, not to say honesty, of the State. It is proposed to fund the past due interest and redeem the same next year. This action is commendable.

—Ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

—Henry Howard has been nominated for Governor by the Prohibitionists of Rhode Island.

—Virginia politics are already becoming very lively, in anticipation of the coming State election, and, as it will be hotly contested by both parties, both sides will, no doubt, aim to bring out the strongest men. Colonel R. W. Hughs is the most prominent candidate for Governor spoken of on the Republican side. Including many popular gentlemen who are mentioned for Conservative nomination is Robert E. Lee, Jr. Among those spoken of for Conservative nomination for Lieutenant Governor is William Kilgour, Commonwealth attorney at Alexandria.

—The National Labor Council, at a meeting in Washington, on Saturday evening, appointed a National Executive Committee and received letters promising earnest co-operation from different States.

—The largest number of dismissals ever made by any President at one time will be on the 20th of May next, when sixteen hundred Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue will be discharged.

—Senator Petrikin's fish bill meets with pretty general approbation, both at the hands of the public and the press.

—Says the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of the 18th inst: The President, on yesterday, sent to the Senate the name of Judge P. C. Shannon, of this city, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota. This is but a proper recognition of Judge Shannon's services in the cause of Republicanism, and will meet the approval of friends of both parties in all parts of the State. He is in every way qualified for the position, and will no doubt serve with honor to himself and the Chief Magistrate by whome he was appointed.

ALL the changes that will be made in the force in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth have been perfected. The following is a list of the appointees under the administration of Hon. M. S. Quay.

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth—John B. Linn, of centre.

Chief Clerk—Thomas M'Camant, Blair county.

Clerks—Benj. F. Chandlier, Dauphin county; S. Matt Friday, Lancaster county; Robert T. Beatty, Perry county; Job M. Jordan, Bedford county Wm. M. Porter, Cumberland county; Lane S. Hart, Montgomery county; Howard H. Hartranft, Lycoming county.

Messenger— Benjamin P. Thompson, Montgomery county.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m. Eastern mail leaves at 3p. m.; arrives at 9 a. m. New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m. Black Hawk, St. Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

Physicians will always find a complete stock of fresh and reliable medicines, at the Beaver Drug Store. All officinal preparations made according to the new Pharmacopœlia (1873); a large assortment of Elixirs and new remedies always on hand. HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver Drug Store.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for. (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H Noss, feb7-2m

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Fahnestock's Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints, Window Glass and Putty at the very lowest cash prices, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. feb21-4t

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

Men's and Boys' Spring styles of Hats and Caps, just received from the east, at J. M. Mc Creery's. mar14-2w

New opening of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps at J. M. McCreery's. mar14-2w

We are compelled to defer again some communications and other matter, which we would have been glad to have published this week. Our friends will excuse us for not doing what it was impossible for us to do.

The Court opened on Monday and will continue during next week.

Mr. Cunningham some what known in this community, now editor of the Holmes county, Ohio, *Republican*, called on us one day last week, and permitted us to make an agreeable acquaintance. He prints a good paper and we wish him abundant success.

The annual Conference of the M. E Church, met at Salem, Ohio, on Wednesday and will continue in session about a week.

Mr. Milo Groscost, of Brighton township, had sixteen sheep killed and four badly torn, by dogs, one day last week. Loss about $100.

College Notes.—Examination of classes open to the public this Thursday morning and afternoon. Closing exercises in the M. E. Church, this Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, will be entertaining.

Normal Department for the special instruction of teachers will be opened April 1st. Rooms for self boarding and boarding clubs can be secured.

The new building makes an imposing appearance, and is attracting the attention of all visitors to our town. Spring session opens April 1st.

The following are the officers of the Rochester Savings and Loan Association elected at the last annual meeting:

President—Wm. S. Shallenberger,
Vice President—J. J. Anderson,
Treasurer—A. C. Hurst,
Secretary—John Conway.
Directors—A. T. Shallenberger, H. W. Seely, C. Martin, M. L. Wortman, W. D. Johnson, T. L. Darragh, J. J. Hoffman, John Linninbrink, S. J. Cross.

S. & J. Snellenburg keep the leading clothing store in New Brighton, and have on hand the best assortment of stock in their line, that can be found out side of Pittsburgh. They believe in selling at low prices and are enabled to do so by practicing economy, and giving close attention to every department of their business. Those wishing to purchase clothing, either to order or ready made, will consult their own interest by giving them a call. Don't forget S. & J. Snellenburg's, New Brighton.

An examination of applicants for the permanent certificate will be held at Rochester school house on Saturday, March 29th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

J. G. HILLMAN,
Sec'y. Com.

We are in receipt of the March number of *The Republic*, a new monthly magazine devoted to the dissemination of political information, and published at Washington, D. C., by "The Republic Publishing Company." Price $2.00 per year in advance. The magazine is full of useful information, and will meet the wants of a large class. It should be extensively circulated.

Accidents.—Mr. Lisgamund Grotz, gun smith of Rochester, while repairing a pistol left for repairs at his shop, which went off, was wounded severely in the hand, breaking two of the meta carpus bones of the hand, Dr. Charles Foerstige was called in and dressed his wounds.

A son-in-law of Mr. Ephrahaim Hariet, of the same place, was injured by an explosion of a boiler at an oil well at Brady's Bend, Pa., on March 5, 1873. His fore arm is broken in two places. He is at his home in Rochester. His arm has been set by Dr. Foerstige.

[THE following communication was intended for last week's issue, but reached us too late for publication]

ROCHESTER, March 12, 1873.

Editor of the Radical:

Allow me to say, through the columns of your paper, that in making up the Temperance ticket of Rochester borough, which you published in your last issue, the nomination for Assessor was, by mistake, omitted. As it is my duty to rectify the mistake, I will do so by saying that Robert Mears, Esq, was nominated for that important position. And as the temperance men look upon your paper as the friend and champion of our cause, permit me to say in their behalf that we mean to adhere firmly and unflinchingly to the cause and course we have adopted. We mean to work in a fair, upright and honest manner to uproot, stem and stern, this bottled and barreled damnation, which is searing and polluting the lives of our old and young men; this social, moral and national curse which is like a worm gnawing at the vitals of our glorious Republic; this curse which is found in our Legislative halls and Senatorial chambers, found in our factories and workshops, found in forest and mines, found in Church and State, and last but not least, and with shame for our humanity, be it said, found protruding its cloven foot at our fireside. This curse which is filling the length and breadth of our land with the cries and moans of widows and orphans, more poignant and heart-rending than Rachael bereft of her children; this blighting, degrading, damnable curse we mean to, by the aid of God and all good citizens, to exterminate from our midst forever, and we respectfully ask, sincerely hope, and fervently pray that all temperance-loving men and women will give us their undivided energies, efforts and support in crushing to atoms at one blow this foul monster who has fastened his sin-stained grasp on our country, State and nation.

We had a very interesting and pleasant temperance meeting in the M E Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Hampy and Thornton A. Shinn, both able and eloquent speakers, and I am confident in saying that the audience were well pleased with what they heard.

We also had a wedding in our quiet "burg" on Tuesday evening at the Lutheran Church. Miss Nellie Hendrickson, of this place, and Mr. Bouyer, of Pittsburgh, concluded to go down life's stream in the same boat. Your humble servant not having the necessary piece of paste board was not one of the number, consequently can give no details, but at a distance I can imagine what a calm and serene feeling pervades his whole soul when thinking in the future, no more buttonless shirts nor heelless stockings will adorn his person. "Surely distance lends enchantment to the view." A long life and a happy one is my wish.

I also notice considerable improvement in our town recently in the shape of new buildings. Mrs. Lucy Johnson is erecting or having erected a row of one story frame shops along the railroad west of the Johnson House, evidently to let. Our hale, hearty and obliging undertaking friend, Henry Laub, has erected a new bake oven, with all the modern improvements and convenience. Verily, this is an age of progress. CLIONIAN.

There was an exciting contest over the annual election of officers of the Agricultural Society on Monday, the issue being "Horse or no Horse." The horse ticket carried and the following gentlemen were elected:

President—James Darragh.
Vice-Presidents—L. H. Oatman, William Shrodes, Sebastian Grove.
Treasurer—Robert H. Cooper.
Recording Secretary—B. Ewing.
Corresponding Secretary—James Cameron.
Managers—East Side—A. P. Lacock, W. H. Marshall, S. Magaw, H. Reed, Jacob Gaba.
North Side—D. O. C. Paterson, Clark Hunter, A. Carothers, John Andrews, W. A. Laird.
South Side—James Orr, Samual Patterson, S. Laughlin, Robert Potter, Martin Reed.

A meeting of the officers and managers elect, will be held at the Court House, in Beaver, on Saturday, March 29, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a m. A prompt attendance is requested.

To the Editor of the Radical.

The latest issue of your paper contains sad news indeed. 'Tis hard, very hard, to read of the death of young companions, so true, so beloved and so full of promise, as Dwight Coe, Thomas Hall and Thomas Reed. But how infinitely sad to contemplate! Sterling worth and character did not excuse them from the grave, or loving hearts would not now be mourning their loss, or I should not now be offering this simple tribute of justice. It seems as though it cannot be, and yet, ere this reaches you, home and friends will have laid them in the cold and silent tomb.

We *must* believe in life beyond! Though they are gone, yet all is not lost, they still linger although their presence is more interior, within the heart, and from their indwelling lives, and from their precious lives, "A hundred virtues rise in shape of mercy, charity and love, to walk the world and bless it with their light. Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some goodis born—some gentler nature comes. In the destroyers steps there spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to Heaven."

JOHN V. McDONALD, JR.

New York City, March 12, 1873

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 1878.

I have used Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s Strictly Pure White Lead since the Spring of 1868, and as a practical painter say, that it is the best White Lead I ever used, and I give it the preference over all other brands. S M. HAMILTON.

HANDSOME OFFICES.

Reception and Consultation Rooms of the Drs. Oldshue Elegantly Remodeled—A Laboratory Addded—Comfortable Quarters and Increased Facilities.

Physicians, as a rule, exercise discriminating care in fitting up their offices with all the paraphernalia essential to intelligent practice, and some even combine elegance with convenience. In the latter category the Drs. Oldshue must be placed. They have for many years enjoyed an extensive as well as lucrative practice, which, constantly increasing, rendered increased facilities necessary. Their office has been several times enlarged and remodeled, but still their list of visiting patients so increased that they were obliged to erect an additional building. This has just been completed, and their double suite of rooms remodeled so as to secure the greatest convenience, comfort and elegance.

The first and main office is the reception room, which is entered from Grant street, by the old doorway. To the right is the ladies consulting room, access to which is also gained from Grant street, but by a private door, disconnected with the general entrance. On the left of the reception room is another private consulting room, and in the rear is the Laboratory, so that there is no necessity for entering the main room to procure medicines or retire—an advantage which lady patients always appreciate. The reception and consulting rooms are handsomely furnished, and in their new adornments of paintings and upholstering present a most luxurious appearance.

The Laboratory is a special feature in itself, constructed for the particular purpose of obtaining accuracy in compounding prescriptions. Here the medicines from the very base to the composite state are continually under the immediate supervision of the physicians, so that the greatest accuracy is secured. In charge of the Laboratory is a chemist of fifteen years practical experience. Thus patients can have the utmost confidence in the purity of the medicines, and the accurate compounding of the prescriptions; while the widespread reputation of the Drs. Oldshue themselves furnishes a guarantee of their trustworhiness and skill, and which been deserved only by constant and intelligent application to the arduous duties of the medical profession in its varied phases. It gives us pleasure in thus noting the evidence of their enterprise and success.—*Pittsburgh Post*.

We call attention to the new advertisement of J. J. Gillespie & Co., Pittsburgh. This is an old, well established firm, whose business is extensive, and whose high reputation has fairly been earned by good management, strict integrity and a determination to sell at the very lowest profitable rates. A principal and leading feature of their business is that of importing and selling French Plate Glass, Mantel and Pier Glass, French Window Glass. They keep for sale, also, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromos and Oil Paintings, a collection of which, we understand, on the 1st of April, they will offer at public sale.

A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, in some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that like Hostetter's Bitters, not only tones the stomach, but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, purifies the fluids and "ministers to a mind deseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concomitants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with oppression after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other indications of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimulating organs. The debility and languor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass, darkly," will be apt to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant. mar7-1m

MARRIED.

BUCHER—POE—At Georgetown, on Sunday evening, in the M. E. Church, by Rev. Joseph Gledhill, Miss Ella B. Poe, of Georgetown, to Mr. Samuel Bucher, of West Virginia.

DIED.

KENSLEY—March 5th, of lung fever, Walter Clark, infant son of J. G. and N. J. Kensley, aged 8 months and 15 days.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON

White Wheat per bushel			$1 70
Red	do	" "	1 63
Rye		" "	83
Oats		" "	40
Corn		" "	55

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Florence Andrea, has left my bed and board, without provocation or cause I therefore give warning that I will not, from this time, be responsible for any debts she may contract, and those harboring her can have no claim against me for her maintenance.

CHARLES ANDREA.

Rochester, Pa., March 18, 1873-2t

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Beaver County Agricultural Society for the Year 1872.

Dr.	
Balance in hands of Treasurer from 1871	$ 112 01
Received of H Cook from oats on lot	16 00
Family tickets sold (1618)	1,618 00
Single tickets sold	983 45
Tickets to seats at stand	115 00
Tickets at stock gate	112 00
Eating houses, stands and shows	348 00
Entrance paid for speed	392 50
State appropriation	100 00
	$3,786 96

Cr.	
By cash paid for music at Fair	$ 90 00
" printing posters, tickets and adv	213 50
" boarding police, judges & managers	94 50
" for nails and hardware for repairs	21 75
" for hay and straw, for stock	54 40
" for postage and stationery	8 66
" for labor and lumber	315 43
" for gate keepers and police	117 50
" Treasurer's salary	75 00
" Recording Secretary's salary	50 00
" Corresponding Secretary's salary	10 00
" for premiums at Fair of 1872	1,489 50
" on Torrence lot	1,100 00
" on Economy lot	200 00
Cash balance in hands of Treasurer	15 82
	$3,786 96

WM. S. BARCLAY,
D. M. DONEHOO, } Auditors.
WM. McCOY,
mar21

New Advertisements.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—

FROM PURE WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS.

Price $1.50 per Dozen.

S. BEANER, Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer and J. V. McDonald, under the name and style of SPEYERER & McDONALD, Bankers, doing business in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent. John V. McDonald retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Grebing, L. H. Oatman and Louis Schneider, under the name and style of SPEYERER & CO., who are authorized to close up the business of the late firm of Speyerer & McDonald.

G. C. SPEYERER,
H. J. SPEYERER,
W. J. SPEYERER,
J. V. McDONALD.

March 15, 1873—mar21-4t

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Rochester Savings & Loan Association,
For the Year Ending March 6, 1873.

A. C. HURST, Treasurer.

To cash from Secretary	$35,639 71
By cash paid on Warrants	34,788 27
	$51 44

JOHN CONWAY, Secretary.

To cash received	$35,639 71
To cash paid Treasurer	35,639 71

RECEIPTS.

Installments	$32,234 89
Fines	111 30
Interest	2,279 05
Premiums	3,204 00
Register fee	300 00
Transfer fee	198 75
Bond & mortg'e of G Heideger paid off	416 00
	$38,873 79

EXPENDITURES.

In Bond and Mortgage	$37,024 00
Stock withdrawn	402 95
Office Furniture	63 05
Premiums returned	32 00
Expenses as per Report of 1872	320 12
Error in Treasurer's Report of 1872	90
Expenses, 1873	179 25
Cash in Treasury	851 52
	$38,873 79

ASSETS.

Loans on first Bond and Mortgage	$36,608 00
Office Furniture	63 05
Cash in Treasury	851 44
	$37,522 49

LIABILITIES.

Installments paid in	$32,234 69
Unearned Premiums	2,112 00
Secretary's Salary (bal)	39 00
Rent of Office (bal)	15 00
Undivided Profits	3,121 80
	$37,522 49

The undersigned have examined the accounts above stated, and find them true and correct, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM LEAF,
D. W. MARATTA,
HARVEY BROWN. } Auditors.

mar21-1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Bank of Beaver County,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 28th of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$190,704 22
Overdrafts	343 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	5,601 62
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,411 57
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	244 70
Premiums	189 52
Checks and other cash items	550 08
Bills of other National Banks	9,359 00
Fractional Currency	253 88
Coin	5,510 00
Legal Tender Notes	27,194 89
	$393,723 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	23,848 56
Discount	1,571 01
Exchange	1,075 25
Interest	1,443 31
Profit and Loss	140 61
National Bank circulation	105,805 00
Dividends unpaid	1,788 34
Individual Deposits	49,688 93
Due to National Banks	884 19
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,478 64
	$393,723 84

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, } ss

I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 10th day of March, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct—Attest:

G. S. BARKER,
R. E. HOOPES,
J. F. MINER. } Directors.

mar21

J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

86 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH PLATE GLASS,

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,

MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,

STEEL ENGRAVINGS & CHROMOS

Estimates furnished for Plate Glass to Contractor and Builders. mar21-6m

PITTSBURGH
MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!

JAMES OLD,

181 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Buildings. nov1-3m

$250 A MONTH, $250.

WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE, To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,
dec6-3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY
OF RUNNING
A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.
CAN SELL THOUSANDS!!

PLAIN HOME TALK.

Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs Dr E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington Ave., N.Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3.25, and sent, postage prepaid, everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS," worth $10.00, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th street, New York. mar7-8w

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, traine will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.30	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	8.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.56AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4 00	5.08	2.27	6.28
Crestline Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester	6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.18	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6.40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains. Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains. Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's.	2.50 a m	Mail Train.	1.05 a m
Mail Train.	7.45 a m	Fast Line.	1.35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1.10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8.40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5.20 p m	Southern Ex.	12.40 p m
Fast Line,	8.50 p m	Pacific Expr's.	1.10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9.50 p m
Walls No 1,	6.40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7.05 a m	Walls No 1	6.30 a m
Walls No 2,	10.20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7.30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11.45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8.20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2.40 p m	Walls No 2,	9.10 a m
Walls No 4,	3.20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4.00 p m	Walls No 3,	1.45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3.20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5.40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6.15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5.55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9.20 p m	Brinton No 2.	6.50 p m
Walls Ac. No.6	11.05 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7.25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11.10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2.50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11.40 a m: Philadelphia 3.20 p m; Baltimore 3.00 p m; Washington 5.40 p m. New York 6.34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1.10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10.45 p m; Philadelphia 2.50 a m; Baltimore 2.15 a m; Washington 5.00 a m, New York 6.10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5.20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2.55 a m; Philadelphia 6.55 a m; New York 10.14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8.50 pm: arrives at Harrisburg 5.45 a m: Philadelphia 9.50 a m; Baltimore 9.00 a m; Washington 11.30 a m; New York 12.34 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.10 a m. reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12.30 p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1.50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9.20 p m arrive Brinton's 10.30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth averne corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	6.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	6.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac	11.40 a m	2.10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac	5.00 p m	9.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a.m. arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m. and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

FRED. DOUGLASS'S ESCAPE.

The Story Told for the First Time—A Brilliant Audience to Listen to it in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Academy of Music was densely crowded this evening with an intelligent audience, who gathered to hear Mr. Frederick Douglass's rehearsal of his "Reminiscences of Slavery and Anti-Slavery." It was only about a year ago that this stage was denied to the above-named gentleman, and the outburst of indignation that then escaped from every loyal citizen at that time, proved such a severe reprimand to the directors of the Academy that their action was speedily revoked, and now Mr. Douglass or any other respectable representative of his race may have access to its floor and stage. It was generally anticipated that Mr. Douglass' recital of the wrongs and oppressions of the colored people would be an interesting and spirited discourse, and few were disappointed with his able effort. He began his discourse by saying: "I give you joy that every vestige of slavery has been swept from the land," and, after comparing the relations between the existing forms of government in this country and the old world, he made reference to the men who never did anything to put man in the Constitution, but are now moving heaven and earth to put God in the Constitution. He said: "I am for accepting this government, as in its literal truth it is, a purely human government for the accomplishment of purely human ends, and woe to it when it shall incorporate the principle of divine right in its national code." After reviewing the inception and development of anti slavery movement its accomplishments and its failings, its trial and final victory, Mr. Douglass gave the following rehearsal of his own escape: "While slavery existed I had good reasons for not telling the story of my escape from bondage, and new that the great trial is over, I do not know any good reason why I should not tell it. People generally imagined that it was a marvelous recital, but is one of the most simple and commonplace stories that could be given. I was owned in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, in 1835, and a few years after that time made my escape. I had been sent up to Baltimore by my master to a brother of his for safe keeping, but it was a strange movement to send me sixty miles nearer my liberty. When I determined on escaping I looked about for the proper means to accomplish my purpose. At that time great vigilance was exercised by the authorities. Everybody was strictly watched, and if a slave were found outside the limits of his master's plantation he would be liable to show by what right he was out of place.

I was put to work in a ship-yard, and commenced to learn the business of ship carpentering and caulking. Here I had frequent intercourse with sailors, and in them I discovered a feeling of sympathy and kindness. Although the difficulties and obstacles against escape were apparently insurmountable, I conceived an idea that I could secure my release by dressing in sailor's clothing and making a surreptitious retreat. But I had no papers by which I could pass from place to place. Fortunately I met with a man named Stanley, who lived in Baltimore, and who was free. He resembled me in stature, and from him I obtained a suit of sailor's clothes, and his protection papers, and in this apparel, provided with the necessary articles, I, in September, 1838, secured my liberty. I got Isaac Rhodes to take my bundle, and, by arrangement, after the train started he threw it in, and I ran after and jumped on the car. If compelled to buy a ticket it would have been necessary to undergo the most rigid examination, and all description in the papers must correspond exactly with the marks on my person. Accordingly the scheme was carried out, and I arrived at Wilmington. Here I met Frederick Stein, for whom I had worked, but I was so perfectly disguised that he did not know me. In a few moments the train from Philadelphia, bound south, arrived, and on this was Capt. McGowan of the Revenue Cutter at Baltimore, whom I had known intimately, and who also had been acquainted with me, but he, too, failed to recognize me. When the conductor came through the train he rudely called on all the passengers for tickets, but when he came to me, instead of speaking in an arrogant manner, told me kindly that he supposed I had my free papers. I responded in the negative, but his surprise was great and his indignation not apparent, when I told him that my only pass was an American Eagle. Looking upon it, he stated that I was all right, and with this assurance I came through to Philadelphia, and proceeded to New York. I got there at two o'clock and strayed about and slept in the streets until morning. I did not know that I had a friend there, but on the next morning I met Isaac Dixon, at whose house I had lived in Baltimore, and he referred me to David Ruggles, a philanthropic and generous-minded citizen. While in the city, where I remained several days, I visited the Tombs, and there I saw Isaac Hopper, who, for the great offense of assisting 'Tom,' a well-known character, in making his escape, undergoing trial.

Mr. Douglass said he had kept this story secret until this time, because the conductor who allowed him to pass from Baltimore to Philadelphia would have been responsible to his master for the pecuniary extent of loss sustained, and because he did not want to expose his friend Stanley, and because he did not want slaveholders to know that slaves had any methods of escape. His freedom, he said, was honorably purchased by British gold, seven hundred and fifty dollars having been paid for him by a friend of his in England, and the negotiations having been conducted by Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, of this city, who is at present the presiding officer of the Convention for the Revision of the State Convention, which is now in session. He concluded his dissertation by eulogizing the heroes of the anti-slavery cause, among them William Lloyd Garrison, Lucretia Mott, Gerrit Smith and Joshua Leavitt.

AN ALARMING DISEASE.

In this vicinity a disease is beginning to prevail wich from its fatal character justly excites uneasiness. It is familiarly known as "spotted fever," but the physicians call it cerebro spinal meningitis. Its symptoms are chill, fever, and spasms, followed by stupor and death. This malady is prevailing as an epidemic in certain parts of California, and in Tehoma county the schools have been closed on account of it.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the mode of treatment recommended by distinguished medical men in California:

"Blood-letting, either local or general, is condemned by the experience of the majority of epidemics. The application of *cold* to the head and spine, by means of ice or a freezing mixture, has furnished by far the most satisfactory results of all direct treatment; but care should be taken not to prolong the application so as to depress or increase the depression already existing of the whole system. The temperature of the body should be economized, and its fall anticipated from the very outset of the disease—even during the application of the ice, should there be marked prostration—by swathing the limbs in hot flannels, packing the legs and thighs with hot-water bottles, or bags filled with hot sand or salt, and covering the abdoman with thick layers of flannel or cotton wool. This is a cardinal point of treatment.

Of medicaments, opium, administered in the form of morphine, is the most valuable. Perhaps the best mode of administration is by injection under the skin. It should be given in frequent and decided doses and carefully watched. It seems probable, however, that the full benefit of his treatment is received only by those who are subjected to it in the early stages of the attack. Quinine, in large doses, given at the very beginning of the disease has been favorably reported and also, the combined use of ergot and chloride of iron. Under certain circumstances the iodide and bromide of potassium, also the arsenite of potash have proved beneficial.

Of general treatment the hot bath is, when practicable, the most important. It should be followed by friction with warm oil of turpentine. The diet should be generous and nutritious from the beginning. Stimulants are of value when there is manifest sinking or flagging of the vital power, but not otherwise."

A Miss Delaney was successfully treated for the disease at Tehams, and it may interest members of the medical profession in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city to learn the course pursued. A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* writes that paper;

"That attacks are ushered in by slight chills or rigors lasting about an hour, and followed by a fever, during which the patient complains of dull pains in the head and intense throbbing pains in the temples. The pulse rises to 120; respiration is quite labored; the throat is slightly contracted; the tongue is not furred, nor does there seem to be any bilious derangement; the malady affecting the brain and extremities intently. The violence of the convulsions may be understood from the fact that Miss Delaney, though of slight build, required

FOUR PERSONS TO HOLD HER

during the convulsions. Heretofore all physicians who have been called to attend those cases failed to afford any relief, and as this is the first case which has yielded to treatment, I transcribe the remedy used.

TREATMENT TO BE USED.

The head should be promptly shaved and cups applied to the temples and back of the neck; ice caps on the head; diffusable stimulating compresses from the nape of the neck down the spinal column; warm turpentine preferred. This process to be continued until a reaction is established, and pulse reduced to a few beats below the normal standard and consciousness is restored. Care should be taken to keep the extremities warm. Here the administration of a specific dose of quinine is desirable at proper intervals. No diet is to be allowed until after the tonic regime is established, after which all remedies applied for secretionary purposes may be hopefully used, but not until then.

THE NATURE OF THE EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Stuart, Matthews and others indorse the following view of the complaint: This fearful disease is an epidemic, and is likely to make its appearance in any locality where the weather is capricious, and as a rule, wherever miasma is experienced. It attacks with extreme violence healthy persons, as well as those suffering from debilitating causes, and spares neither age nor sex. It is soon recognized by regular doctors as cerebro spinal meningitis. The chill, the malaria, the fever and other symptoms complained of occur in rapid succession."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

RETIRES IN DISGUST.

O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, Abandons the Prize Ring Forever.

O'Baldwin, the pugilist, who is now confined in jail in Steubenville, Ohio, forwards the following communication to the editor of the New York sporting paper:

JAIL AT STEUBENVILLE.—Long ere this you have learned how the Hicken and Cambell fight terminated and the cowardly attempt that the Irish assasins made to murder me—made by men with whom I never had any personal trouble, and men who, in the morning, extended to me the hand of professed friendship. The principals were in the ring within the stipulated time, but two hours were exhausted selecting a referee, though Hicken's friends named almost every man on the ground capable of filling the position, and even named Geoghegan or Riley (Cambell's seconds), and were anxious to accept either of the said men to act as referee; but neither man would act in that capacity, their business being to carry out a programme which their after conduct proved they had systematically prepared to save their money if their man could not win. From the first round Cambell had not the slightest chance of winning, and up to the time they made the murderous attack on me Hicken had received no punishment whatever in the face and only a few slight marks on the body, while Cambell had received much punishment on both the face and body, and was tardy to the call of time, while Hicken went to the scratch promptly when time was called. After a little fighting both men fell, and I went forward to lift my man, and was in a stooping position, when Reily and Geoghegan rushed at me and struck me at the same moment, and a scoundrel named Murphy struck me two terrible blows with the head of a revolver, which cut my head fearfully and stunned me to such an extent that I fell on my face in the ring, and while lying prostrate the same three scoundrels kicked me on the head and body to such an extent that they must have felt satisfied that they had accomplished their murderous design, as they afterwards ran as fast as possible to the railroad depot and took the first train to Steubenville.

Every honorable man at the ring, including your reporter, will testify to the impartial part I took, and admit that my conduct as a second and fair minded man no one could object to. But I had committed the unpardonable crime of appearing as second for a man who was guilty of English birth. This crime and the dread of losing the battle money was the cause of their cowardly attack on me.

Since prize-fighting no longer deserves the name, and the question at issue is not who is the best man, but where was he born, and if his nativity does not suit, what other means can be adopted, even to murder, if necessary, to prevent his defeat, I abandon forever the prize ring to such men as Riley, Geoghehan, and their cowardly tools.

EDWARD O'BALDWIN.

What is to be Done with the Boys?

It is a very serious question, what is to be done with the boys? We have repeated appeals from the parents of boys, as well from boys themselves, to aid in getting them places where they can learn trades, and we have found that no undertaking is more difficult of accomplishment than that of securing a boy a chance to acquire a knowledge of a mechanical pursuit. The large shops of the country do not receive many apprentices; first, because of a mistaken policy, the proprietors and superintendents do not desire to be troubled with boys; and second, if they were willing to organize a thorough apprentice system the trades' Union, which now govern all the great factories of the land, oppose the employment of boys to learn trades beyond a very limited number. This closes the avenue of mechanical employment to thousands of boys, who are compelled to seek work in semi menial positions, where the labor they perform is drudgery, from which they learn little that is useful, and by which they are too often degraded and rendered vicious in habits, for the reason that they are subject to no discipline and can change employers at their own will. There is not a mechanical pursuit in the country where complaint of the lack of journeymen is unheard. Every master mechanic feels the inconvenience and pecuniary loss increased directly because he cannot secure all the journeymen he requires to do the work offered to him; and in many cases this lack of skilled labor has a tendency to make many mechanics slothful and unreliable, because they imagine the employer cannot dispense with their services.

The destruction of the apprentice system is one of the evils of the times, and as boys are thus excluded from becoming useful men, every community will feel the evil, and society must suffer seriously from its effects. The country is full of idle, useless young men, unfit for any duty and proceeding from bad to worse, who, if they had trades, might have made respectable citizens adding daily to the productive wealth of the land. It is right that this should be allowed to continue, and has not society a remedy for this evil? It is most outrageous to exclude a boy from all chances of becoming a useful man. The policy which sustains such a state of affairs, antagonizes every principle of public safety, and is well worthy the serious consideration of all parents. What is to be done with the unemployed boys?—*State Journal.*

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All the new shades.

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At $1 per yard.

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feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

Business Directory.

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DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar.) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april4'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 2d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

METZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, north-east corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.

HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,'72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain. Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

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STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

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DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

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Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
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Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain. Samuel Torrence. Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy. Smith Curtis. Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock, Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper. Hiram Reed. Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary, S. J. Cross, John Murray, Samuel Magaw, Henry Hice, Mattison Darragh, Benj. C. Critchlow, James M. Smith.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Friday of each month.
Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.
Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.
Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.
Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., J. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.
First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.
Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 90—R. Blanchard, W. C. T., Paul Smith, W. S., meets every Wednesday evening in Conway's Hall.
Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. H. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.
Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M. and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.
Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.
Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.
First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 801—E. B. Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.
Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.
Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.
National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.
Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.
Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Berkley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school at 2½, P. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T. S. Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.
Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.
Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. E. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't, John Reeves, Cashier.
W. C. No. 196, *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alteman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.
Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.
Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain of Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

The Best Feed to Produce Milk.

It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairymen, that bran greatly promotes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk.

From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great milk producer, and it is being used considerably among our Chester country dairymen, in about the same proportions as the other.

Thomas Gawthrop, near West Grove, Chester county, also by repeated trials with his own cows, has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cobmeal and bran, as with pure corn meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn-cobs is so very small, that this result will have to be explained on the supposition of the ground cob, acting to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky material being necessary to promote distension and fill up the stomach of ruminating animals, before perfect digestion can be accomplished, is frequently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two, Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers; and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed. Where a good hay market is convenient, this substitution of Hungarian grass for common hay in home feeding will be a clear additional source of profit.—*Radical Farmer.*

Profit of Butter-Making.

Mr. Buffun, of N. H., said in a speech recently before the N. H. Board of Agriculture: "Young men leave the farm because they don't see how to make it pay. We farmers are in fault. We do not adopt a system to show our loss and gain. We can not tell the cost of producing a crop, and therefore don't know what pays and what don't. We must determine this matter, and practice that which will return a profit." The speaker then took up the single question of keeping cows for milk. He said an ordinary cow would yield about 1,500 quarts of milk per year, which, made into butter and cheese, would not average more than two cents a quart income. This won't pay. Now, increase the quantity to 2,000 quarts or 2,500 and you see a profit; add a little more and the result will be, instead of a receipt of $30 we get $60. It is the same in other departments. An average price of butter with us is but twenty-two and twenty-five cents per pound, and this don't pay. Make an improvement so that it will average forty or fifty, and you see a profit. The average price of butter in towns in certain sections in Massachusetts is sixty-seven cents—a price that pays. All butter-makers can do the same or nearly as well. We can't often buy good cows—breeders won't sell at prices we are willing to pay. We must raise them; and in so doing we must select those breeds and those families that are adapted to our immediate purpose. Ayrshires, Jerseys, and Short-horns are the only bloods that dairymen will accept."

How to Save Your Eyes.

When will those working by lamp light have the sense to understand the use of shades to protect the eyes? We see persons sitting holding their sewing or other work before or near a lamp, while the light is blazing full into their eyes. It is plain that the object that they work upon cannot be seen with so great distinctness while the field of their retina is already occupied by a blaze. But they work on for hours; and, though the next morning their visual organs tell of the abuse by redness and inflamation, the workers are too dull to learn the lesson of experience offered them. Circular paper shades can be obtained for a few cents, and these not only protect the eyes from the excess of light but serve as a reflector behind the blaze, increasing the illumination one-half. Besides the above mentioned evil there is that of the varying quantity of light thrown into the eye by its being suddenly and alternately directed toward the blaze or obliquely away from it, by which the pupil has not time to adapt itself to the increase of glare, whereas with the use of the shade illumination would be uniform. The number of persons in the community having spots, light or dark, in the field of vision, arising from injury to the retina by the ill usages which we are mentioning, is greater than is commonly imagined. It must be borne in mind that these spots are a serious step toward amaurosis and gutta serena, such as plunged in darkness the latter years of the great Milton and many others more eminent for their talents than their caution.

Sheep on Low Ground.

It is generally believed by farmers, writes a correspondent, that low, wet land, is very unfavorable for sheep. I have kept a flock for four years in a pasture of this description—for the first two years with unfavorable results. My sheep were unhealthy and many of them died. I ascribed it to the wetness of my pasture. Upon the recommendation of an old farmer I gave the sheep charcoal mixed with salt. The beneficial efiect of this mixture was soon apparent. My sheep presented a more healthful appearance. I have continued the treatment and the animals have continued to thrive. I suppose the medical qualities of this mixture consists in the disinfecting property of the charcoal, and in the invaluable tonic and alterative properties of the salt, we may add; for like many other remedial agents, this article, when given in small doses, augments the digestive functions. In larger doses it is cathartic.

Mixed Husbandry in Farming.

The following extract from a speech delivered at a meeting of the Maine State Board of Agriculture is sound for almost any locality: This is the only safe path for the Maine farmer to pursue; if there is any safe path let us follow it. No one crop is safe enough for a specialty. Take any crop you please and see if this is not true. Specialties look well on paper, are fine in theory, but are poor in practice. The husbandry of England is due to a judicious rotation for its excellence. The climatic conditions that are favorable to one crop militate against others to some extent. The prices demanded for skilled labor will not admit of specialties being generally followed. If we run to a specialty and that fails we are out in the cold. It takes more skill to run a specialty than mixed husbandry, and it will not pay to run specialties except with skilled labor. Near good markets this course may do, but for the farmers of the State as a whole it will not do.

How to Save Clover Seed.

A Canada farmer put a wire bottom in a trough in which he fed his stock, the wire being two or three inches above the close bottom of the trough. The stock in pulling the clover hay from the rack would scatter the seed, almost pure, through the wire into the receptacle below. In this way he saved seed enough for his own sowing and to pay for all the dry goods used in his family, and received $25 in cash besides.

To wash hair brushes, never use soap. Take a piece of soda, dissolve it in warm water, stand the brush in it, making sure that the water only covers the bristles. It will almost instantly become white and clean. Place it in the air to dry, with the bristles downward, and it will be as firm as a new brush.

SUGAR COOKIES WITHOUT EGGS.—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, and one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda; two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, sifted in the flour; spice to suit the taste, and flour to make it thick enough to roll easy; rub butter and sugar in the dry flour, then wet and roll out, using no eggs.

FRIED BREAD OR MORNING TOAST.—Drop the slices in milk and egg—fry in butter.

Insurance.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 1872.

PAID UP CAPITAL

$120,000.00.

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At the usual rates charged by other

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Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by, the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

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At any time after the payment of one

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The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

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EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.

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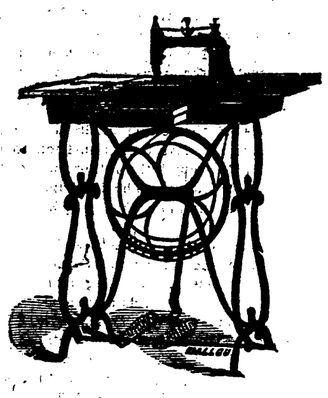

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Most Liberal Terms both in per cent and time.

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If You Want

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

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No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

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FARM FOR SALE,

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, log barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa.

nov29-tf. CHARLES GIVAN, Executor.

Miscellaneous.

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ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

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(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.

100 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR,
15 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES,
30 BARRELS OF WHEELING NAILS,
100 KEGS OF WHEELING IRON,
10 TENS TONS OF WHEELING IRON.

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Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

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NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangeliet. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect,

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THIS

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

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From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

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A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

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CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The basis for such a mortgage was increased last year by the issue, at par, of $11,932,000 capital stock, which it is now proposed to further increase by an issue of additional capital, amounting to about $18,000,000; making the basis for the issue of additional Bonds under the proposed mortgage $71,000,000: the aggregate amount of the preceding mortgages and prior lines being but $31,911,300.

In addition to the value of the Railroad and Branches, real estate and equipment and franchises as a basis of security, it will be recollected that among the personal property which will add still more to the security of such a general mortgage, are the assets of the Company, composed of the stock and bonds of other companies, and amounting at present cash value to $50,896,000.

A communication was submitted at your last annual meeting in opposition to the continuance of fast freight lines upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was referred by you to the incoming Board for examination, with instructions to report their views thereon.

The expediency of establishing such lines, owned by individuals or transportation companies, was at the time of their introduction admitted by the Directors to be involved in grave doubts, and their introduction upon your road was not entertained by your Directors until every argument had been exhausted to induce the Railroad Companies of New York, contending for the same traffic between the east and the west, to discontinue their employment.

It was found impossible, while these Transportation Companies existed under contracts with the New York Railroad Companies, which made it their direct interest to disregard them, to preserve uniform rates, and it was not until after years of remonstrance and the non-enforcement of agreements frequently entered into with the New York Railroad Companies to abolish these lines, that this Company entertained the propriety of meeting the difficulty by the employment of the same weapons of attack and defence After much delay and earnest consideration, the subject was finally brought before your Board for its determination, and referred by it to the Board Committee. After a full investigation of the subject, a report was drawn up by it, authorizing the establishment of a fast freight line over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections as the best means for meeting this competition.

This report was unanimously adopted by the Directors, and a contract entered into with intelligent and active parties who had spent nearly their whole lives in the business of transportation between the east and west, upon the State Works of Pennsylvania; gentlemen who thoroughly understood the views and objects of the Board, and who entered upon their duties under an act incorporating them as the "Union Railroad and Transportation Company," with ample means and a determination to accomplish the object assigned to them. In different and less experienced hands, the enterprise, under the terms of their contract with your Company, would most probably have proved a failure.

When the Union Line was established, this Company controlled no railway west of Pittsburgh or east of Philadelphia, and held but little over 350 miles of road between the eastern and western commercial centres, while the cars of this Transportation Company were expected to traverse many thousand miles of railway in the west; gather up all the traffic that they could secure, and bring it to the eastern markets over your works, returning them by the same channel filled with the merchandise and manufactures of the east.

The western railways were found by the Union Transportation Company to be generally deficient in car equipment, and the Companies owning them gladly welcomed the advent of an enterprise calculated to relieve their ever-increasing wants, and eagerly entered into contracts with it for the use of their railroads by its cars, and under these contracts it was enabled to successfully fulfill the objects we had in view.

The Union Transportation Company was organized under great doubts as to its financial success, without solicitation from its proprietors, and against the principles which the Board *then* recognized as those which *should* govern Railway Companies in the management of their affairs. But its establishment, under the circumstances that then existed, was considered necessary to the success of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its results have fully justified its organization.

Since your Company has acquired control of its extended western connections, east of the Mississippi, and removed the obstructions that interrupted a free flow of traffic over your railway from the trades centres of the West to those of the East, the mission of the Transportation Company has been fulfilled, and its continuance in the sphere it occupied is no longer important to your interest.

It was contemplated on the organization of the "Pennsylvania Company" to manage your western connections in the manner pointed out in previous reports, that it should fill the place occupied by the Union Transportation Company. It has, however, required time to get these extensive works into harmonious and efficient action, and to fully understand their traffic. The Pennsylvania Company is now ready to assume this duty, and arrangements have been made for the transfer of the property and franchises of the Transportation Company to it, which will be carried into effect as early as the transfer can be properly made. The actual value of the property, consisting of cars, warehouses, wharves, offices, shops and sidings, to be thus transferred is estimated—without its good will—at over $3,000,000, and it has been purchased by the "Pennsylvania Company" for three millions of its Common Stock at par, thus interesting individuals of experience in the management of this great enterprise—a consideration of material importance and value.

The Union Line having fulfilled the objects that this Company had in view at its establishment, in a manner satisfactory to its employers, it is gratifying to be able to state that it has been so efficiently managed that it has also proven a pecuniary success to its shareholders. Their profits have, however, been mainly derived from transportation over the extended system of railways west of Pittsburgh and east of Philadelphia, under contracts of their own procurement, with the Companies whose roads their cars traversed. The high rates of transportation that prevailed during the rebellion yielded very profitable results to the line, as well as to your Company—the through rates over the Pennsylvania Railroad in many cases having been twice those charged upon its local freights

It will also be remembered in this connection that neither law nor public opinion would at the time have permitted the assumption of powers by your Company that would have enabled it to establish a transportation line to meet successfully the object that your Company had in view. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company commenced business west of Harrisburg, its then eastern terminus, under the influence of the narrow policy which then governed the management of the State works, it was enjoined from running its cars over the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, a work built by the Commonwealth especially to afford equal facilities to all that would use it. A more enlightened view of the subject prevailed, however, in the Supreme Court, and the injunction was dissolved.

In reviewing the facts which induced the confirmation of the contract entered into with the Union Line, your Board is fully satisfied that the best interest of the Company was promoted by the adoption of the report of the Road Committee referred to, and that the results of the operations of the Transportation Company have been highly advantageous to your Company.

To draw a line that should regulate the interference of a corporation with private enterprises, even where directly authorized by its charter to do so, is a matter of extreme delicacy, and the power should be exercised with great caution, and a disposition to bear the ills that they bring upon the corporation and public—which are not without their compensating advantages—rather than deal harshly with established interests.

The Board still believe that where the cars have to traverse extended lines of other and different Railroads, that it is best for the interest of the Railway Company, where such lines are necessary, that they should be owned by private corporations or individuals, and running under *proper special* contracts with those controlling the railways to be used.

The extent of the Western connections and the rapid increase of the local and through tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has not only pressed upon your Company the necessity of increasing the facilities of its own Line, by the laying of additional tracks, without which the traffic of the past year could not have been accommodated, but it has also pointed out the necessity of an additional Line across the mountains that separate the waters of the Mississippi Valley from those at the Atlantic; to be built especially for freight, and designed for cheap transportation at slow rates of speed.

The route adopted for this purpose has been pointed out in previous reports, and the Line is now being constructed, with the assistance of this Company, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company connecting that Company's Road, at the mouth of Red Bank Creek, with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, at a point 120 miles west of its eastern terminus at Sunbury.

This Line has no gradients against the traffic exceeding a rise of three-tenths in a hundred, or less than sixteen feet in a mile on straight lines—reduced proportionately upon curves. Its routes abounds through its whole extent with cheap fuel, consisting of varieties of Bituminous Coal in unusually thick beds, embracing the best coking coals for iron melting, blacksmith, gas coals, and cannel coal—the latter being the most accessible, of that variety, to the Eastern markets.

This "Low Grade Line" is in rapid progress of construction, and will be opened for use this year or early next spring. When completed, and its connections made with the west, it will be possible for freights to be carried at much cheaper rates than they can be conveyed by any of the proposed Canals between the Mississippi Valley and the East.

The Branches of your Railway have not in the aggregate, yielded much if any, direct profit to this Company, but they have added materially to the prosperity of the State, and to the revenues of the Main Line. Where built by other companies, they have been leased to this Company, to be operated by it at cost, that their proprietors might save the outlay that would otherwise be required for rolling stock and other equipment.

The Railroad opened between Lewistown and Sunbury, on the Susquehanna River, the past year, has been thus operated. This Line, though it traverses a good agricultural region, and said to contain much undeveloped iron ore, has not secured sufficient traffic to meet its running expenses, leaving the interest upon its bonds, which have been issued to the extent of $1,200,000, wholly unprovided for. The traffic of the line is, however, increasing, and may at a future period yield a profit equal to its expenses and the interest upon its indebtedness.

All the Branch Lines recently promoted by this Company in Pennsylvania have had in view the development of the growing iron ore or coal interest of the State. The Branch opened during the past year to the ore banks of Morrison's Cove, in Blair county, promises excellent results, while the Line in progress of construction between Lewisburg, on the Susquehanna and Tyrone, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, traversed a country abounding in rich iron ore deposits, which have for many years supplied the charcoal furnaces of that region with ores that have produced some of the most valuable irons of the Juniata valley. The ores of this region are by this Branch made equally accessible to both anthracite and bituminous coals of the best quality for smelting; and, in view of these advantages it opens up a most attractive locality for the manufacture of iron, the demand for which must annually increase with the increasing cost of its production in Great Britain, from whence the larger portion of the iron consumed in this and other countries is at present procured. The analysis of these ores also shows that many of them are well adapted to the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

The facilities for the distribution of freights in Philadelphia were not enlarged, in 1872, to the extent desired. The City Councils promptly acted upon the suggestion contained in the last Annual Report of this Company in relation to the construction of a Railway along the Delaware front between Christian and Dock streets, but the "law's delay" has prevented, during the past year, the completion of the improvements desired. The property owners upon the Delaware front, though anxious for the construction of the work, have not given to it their active co-operation, and, in consequence, the improvements so much needed by the commercial interests of the city cannot be finished before the ensuing summer or autumn. In the meanwhile the existing facilities for the accommodation of freights on market street are being seriously encroached upon.

The erection of additional elevators for grain traffic has also become important, though it is believed that these may be supplied by private enterprise.

The connection referred to in our last annual report between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, crossing the Monongahela River above the mouth of Turtle Creek, has been commenced, and if practicable it will be completed this year. Its construction has become a necessity from the impossibility of passing freight trains from the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway through Grant's Hill Tunnel without great delay. The cost of this connection is estimated at $550 000. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charlestown Railway, which is to extend along the valley of the Monongahela to the State line of Virginia, is under contract as far as Monongahela City, and will be opened to that point (thirty miles) during the ensuing summer.

Arrangements have been entered into with the city of Pittsburgh by which nearly all of the streets of that city will be passed over or under the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will involve an outlay by this Company very little short of one million of dollars, an expenditure which it is to be hoped will be compensated for by the additional safety secured to the movement of trains, and the avoidance of delays that occur at the present street crossing.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Tunnel, under the city of Baltimore, delayed by the unusual severity of the past winter, will be finished in May next, and will connect by one continuous line the whole of the southern system of railways with those of the north; and the National Capital with the coal and lumber regions of Pennsylvania. This important work, under an enlightened management of its connecting lines, cannot fail to exercise a most important influence upon the trade and prosperity of the Southern Atlantic States, and its completion may be hailed as an object of national importance.

The Northern Central Railroad Company, a controlling interest in the stock of which is held by this Company, in consequence of the low rates of freight charged, mainly upon its coal traffic in 1872, has not been declared, the accounts having been supplied from previous surplus profits. To enable it to do so in the future additional capital is required to purchase increased rolling stock and provide greater facilities for an economical distribution of freights at Baltimore, the cost of which now materially interferes with the profits of the Company. The means required for this purpose, it has been suggested, can be most economically raised by a lease of the property of the Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This is not desired by your Board, and will only be entered into to promote your interest in the Company as shareholders. The floating debt of the Northern Central Railway Company is already sufficiently large, and the means to provide for it will otherwise have to be met by a suspension of dividends until it has been materially reduced.

It has been stated in previous reports, that your Company had transferred to an organization known as the "Pennsylvania Company" all the leases it had taken of railways west of Pittsburgh, including the Indianapolis and Vincennes, and Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railways; and the control through a majority of its shares of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and its Leased Lines—the Pennsylvania Company to meet the conditions of these several leases, and to pay the losses sustained in working these Lines, or either of them. The Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad and the bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati being at the time in an unfinished condition, were not included in this transfer, in both of which works this Company holds a majority of their shares. The Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad will be finished this year, while the bridge over the Ohio has been in use for some months.

The capital of the "Pennsylvania Company" was placed at $12,000,000 $8,000,000 of which was to be issued to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in preferred shares, which amount covers the cost of the property transferred, with interest to April 1, 1872. After that date, dividends were to be paid semi-annually out of the net earnings. The first dividend of six per cent. per annum was paid on the 1st of October last, leaving a considerable surplus to the credit of income account. The preferred stock held by this Company will participate equally with the common stock in any dividends of income above six per cent. The rental and cost of operating all of these Lines, leading from Pittsburgh to the southwest, including the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, have exceeded their income, while those leading to the lakes at Chicago (via Fort Wayne,) at Cleveland and at Erie have yielded a profit more than sufficient, after deducting the losses upon the Southwest Lines, to justify the payment of the dividend mentioned.

When the cars of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company have been transfered to the "Pennsylvania Company," the authorized capital of the latter ($12,000,000) will be filled up, and the profits of the Company more than proportionally increased.

None of the steamships building for the Liverpool Line of the American Steamship Company, in which this Company holds a controlling interest, are ready for sea, but it is believed that the "Pennsylvania," the first launched, will be in readiness to sail in May next. The models of these vessels are all alike, and reflect much credit upon their designer, B. H. Bartol, Esq. They appear to be admirably adapted to the traffic of this Port, and possess accommodations for passengers, both first class and emigrant, equal in comfort and elegance to any of the steamers that ply between Europe and America. The execution of the work by Messrs. Cramp & Sons, as far as it has progressed, has been faithfully done, and appears to be fully equal in character and substantiality to that of any of the European built steamers. The ships will have all the modern economic improvements, and will not cost on completion much, if any, more than they could now be built for in Great Britain.

E. C. Knight, Esq., one of the most energetic and enterprising merchants of this city, has been made President of the Steamship Company in place of the late Washington Butcher, Esq., deceased. Under his administration we have no doubt but that the line will be managed with credit to this port and profit to the stockholders.

Since your last annual meeting the Board of Directors have lost the services of three esteemed colleagues:

George Black, resident Director in Pittsburgh, whose decease occurred in August last. His practical business talents and devotion to the interests of the Company were always of great service, and highly appreciated. To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Black's death, Mr. John Scott, of Pittsburgh, a gentleman long identified with the manufacturing and leading interests of that city, was duly elected by the Board.

Washington Butcher, whose decease occurred early in the present year. Mr Butcher became a member of the Board in December, 1849, and always served the interests of this Company with great fidelity and efficiency. As his successor, Samual M. Felton has been chosen. His long experience and sound judgment in all departments of railway management cannot but prove beneficial to your interests. Owing to failing health, Joseph B. Myers, a member of the Board for the past ten years, has been compelled to tender his resignation as a Director of your Company. This vacancy has been filled by the election of A. J. Derbeshire, at a former time an efficient member of the Board, and who has always evinced a deep interest in everything concerning the Company's welfare.

Thomas T. Firth, the Treasurer of this Company for many years past, was compelled, on account of his impaired health, to tender his resignation to the Board, and thereby be relieved from the active duties of that position. The Board accepted the resignation, assigned Mr. Firth the duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the Sinking Funds of the Company. The Board also adopted unanimous resolutions, setting forth their high appreciation of his services and of the fidelity and ability he has shown in the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties connected with the office which he has filled honorably and creditably for so long a period.

Edmund Smith, late Vice President, who has been connected with the service of the Company since 1847, has been elected by the Board to fill the responsible position of Treasurer—the Board having entire confidence in his integrity and ability to perform the duties of that office.

The increase of the business of the Company, and the continued disability of some of its officers, has rendered a reorganization of the department for conducting the operations of your railways important and desirable to increase their efficiency. With this view, A. J. Cassatt, at present Manager of the lines between Pittsburgh and Jersey City, has been made General Manager of all Railways of the Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie. C. H. Gardiner, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, assisted by Frank Thomson as Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery. W. A. Baldwin has been continued as General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; F. Walcott Jackson, General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Trenton and the New Jersey Railroads.

All of these gentlemen have been connected for many years with the administration of the several lines committed to their charge, and have materially contributed by their zeal and attention to their duties to the success of the Company.

By order of the Board,

J. EDGAR THOMSON.

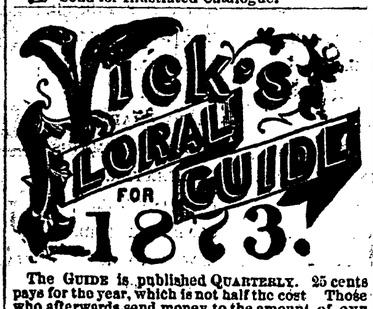
President.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov3-ly

New Advertisements.

SAWS (ESTABLISHED 1830.) WELCH & GRIFFITHS, Manufacturers of Saws, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. EVERY SAW WARRANTED. FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY. LIBERAL DISCOUNTS. Price Lists and Circulars free. WELCH & GRIFFITHS, Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

Largest Organ Establishment in the World. 7 EXTENSIVE FACTORIES. J. ESTEY & COMPANY, Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A. THE CELEBRATED Estey Cottage Organs. The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment. ESTABLISHED 1846. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.



The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost Those who afterwards send money to the amount of ONE DOLLAR or more for Seeds may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the GUIDE.

The *First Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making RURAL HOMES, DINING TABLE DECORATIONS, WINDOW GARDENS, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. 130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb COLORED PLATE and CHROMO COVER. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.

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Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

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"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—N. Y. Tribune.

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—N. Y. Herald.

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"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—Chicago Tribune.

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—Toledo Blade.

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—Boston Advertiser.

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—Harper's Weekly.

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—Frank Leslie.

"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ONLY TEN CENTS!

LOCAL OPTION—

As viewed by the official organ of the LIQUOR INTERESTS. Subscription $3 per year; Clubs of 10, $25. Address *American Liquor Men's Advocate Co.*, No. 100 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY SENDING *only* 25 CENTS to JAMES W. REMINGTON, at Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va., you will receive by return mail 500 useful receipts.

WORKING CLASS—MALE OR FEMALE.

$60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with CATARRH thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000 CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10!

Under authority of special legislative act of the 16th of March, 1871, the Trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all cash		$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS ONLY will be issued.

Whole tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *and Quarters*, $2.50. *Eleven whole Tickets for* $100. *No discount on less than* $100 *orders.*

The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.

The management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
W. S. HALDEMAN, Vice Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

As the time for the Concert is close at hand (April 8th), parties wanting tickets should in their orders immediately if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

New Advertisements.

WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON, MANUFACTURERS OF Wood-Working Machinery Generally. Specialties:—Woodworth Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c. Central, cor. Union St., WORCESTER, MASS. I. B. WITHERBY, G. J. RUGG, S. M. RICHARDSON.

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$1000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS! No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN EATON, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to the undersigned for settlement.

NANCY EATON, JAMES EATON, } Adm'rs.

feb21 6t

STATEMENT OF ROCHESTER INSURANCE COMPANY.

FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

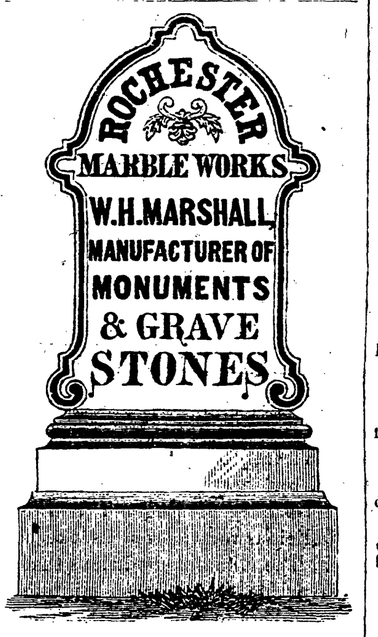
ASSETS.

Mortgages and other securities	$59,445 00
Stock Demand Notes	30,535 00
Cash in Bank	15,591 59
Office Furniture	115 57
Commission to Agents	656 34
Expenses, Salaries, &c.	1,140 13
Cancelled Policies	2 50
Premiums in hands of Agents	482 00
	$107,968 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Premiums	7,636 63
Accrued Interest	300 00
Commission	1 50
	$107,938 13

feb28 JOHN GREBING, Jr., Sec'y.



We have on hand a LARGE STOCK of FINE FINISHED HEADSTONES Which we are selling as cheap as any other firm in the State. Also Granite Monuments and Headstones Furnished to order as reasonable as they can be had elsewhere. Persons wishing MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES should call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to sell a better job for less money than any other firm in Beaver county. GRIND STONES AND FIXTURES. CEMENTS OF ALL KINDS BY THE BARREL. mar14-6m W. H. MARSHALL, Rochester.

SEEDS! PLANTS! TREES! PREPAID BY MAIL.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stalks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted.

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WANTED.

We will give men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. Address J. LATHAM & CO., 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass. mar7-6t

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic kegs, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from our Magazines at Mill prices. This well known Powder has been manufactured for over 70 years, and is sold at same prices as other Brands. Also, every variety Dry and Water *Safety Fuse*. D. W. C. BIDWELL & Co., Gen. Agts., mar7-1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Smith, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. SMITH, Beaver C. H., JAS. CHRISTY, Shippingport. Executors. mar7-6t

NOTICE.

All accounts due the estate of Dr. J. LINNENBRINK, deceased, not settled by April 1st, 1873, will be left in the hands of a lawyer for collection, with interest.

B. K. & J. LINNENBRINK, Rochester, March 12, '73-3t Administrators.

New Advertisements.

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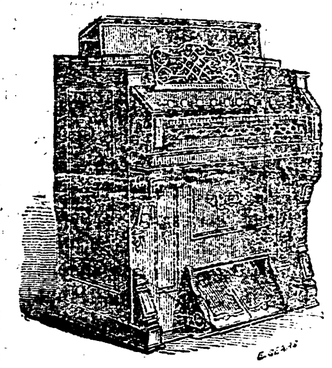

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H. NOSS, PHOTOGRAPHER.

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feb22-6t R. T. TAYLOR

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